

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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QI HUAIYUAN GIVES OFFICIAL WEEKLY PRESS BRIEFING

OWO21215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- The next round of Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue will be held in Beijing in mid-November, Qi Huaiyuan, Information Department director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, disclosed here today. Answering a question at his weekly press briefing this afternoon, Qi said Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yao Guang had had an informal session with the British ambassador to China, Percy Cradock, after the fifth round of the talks.

Asked about China's evaluation of the third round of Sino-Soviet consultations, Qi said it was useful for both sides to increase their understanding of each other's position. "The consultations were conducted in a calm and candid atmosphere, but wide differences still remain," he said. Since the start of the consultations, Qi said, business contacts between the two sides have made some progress, and this is understandable. "As we see it, however, Sino-Soviet relations involve not just specific bilateral contacts but first of all the removal of the serious obstacles to these relations, which is the only way to normalize relations between the two countries," he added.

Asked whether China had made an official representation with the U.S. State Department or the U.S. Embassy here in relation to the American invasion of Grenada, Qi said that China strongly condemned the U.S. armed invasion of Grenada and urged American troops to withdraw from that country immediately. "This is China's official position," he said.

He also said in answering a question that the schedule of Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States next January had not been changed as far as he understood from the information he had obtained to this hour.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1447 GMT on 2 November in its report on Qi's press briefing carries the following variation of the above question and answer:

"Another reporter asked: 'If by January next year, U.S. forces have still not been withdrawn from Grenada, will that affect Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States?'

"Qi Huaiyuan said: 'As far as I understand from the information I have obtained to date, the plans for Premier Zhao's visit to the United States have not been changed.'"]

In response to a question about China's assessment of Sino-Vietnamese relations, Qi Huaiyuan said that China's principled position on this question was consistent and clear-cut. "Once Vietnam commits itself and declares that it will withdraw all of its troops stationed in Kampuchea and begins to take steps in that direction, China will join other countries, including Vietnam, in discussing ways how to achieve a just and reasonable solution to the Kampuchean issue. China will also discuss with Vietnam the issue of normalizing their bilateral relations," he said.

PRC REJECTS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL APPEAL ON EXECUTIONS

OWO21031 Hong Kong AFP in English 0654 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, Nov 2 (AFP) -- China today rejected an appeal from the humanitarian organisation Amnesty International asking it to end its present campaign of executions under which several hundred people have been executed since August.



The Amnesty appeal had been contained in a letter sent to Chinese President Li Xiannian on October 21. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that the letter had been received but that "criminals should be given punishment in accordance with the law." He described the executions as a "normal measure and routine work" in maintaining public order.

In its letter Amnesty International said it knew of more than 600 executions in about 20 towns and districts since the beginning of the campaign in August. Some reports put the number of executions at around 1,000 and said that several thousand people had been arrested. Amnesty said the present campaign against criminals in China was contrary to U.N. resolutions calling for a reduction of the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty.

Most of the criminals executed had been found guilty of such crimes as murder, rape or robbery but others had simply been accused of corruption, having criminal connections or belonging to secret societies. Many of those executed have been young, 80 percent of them being under 30.

USSR, OTHERS ATTENDS GEOLOGY SYMPOSIUM IN NANJING

OW280814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Nanjing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- One hundred Chinese and foreign geologists are discussing the boundaries between the Cambrian and Ordovician periods and the Ordovician and Silurian periods at a four-day international symposium in Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province. The symposium is scheduled to close tomorrow. The geologists are from Australia, Britain, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Federal Germany, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Soviet Union and the United States. They read 60 papers at the symposium.

At the first-day meeting, Professor Brian Norford of Canada, chairman of the International Cambrian-Ordovician Boundary Working Group, Professor C.H. Ordovician-Silurian Boundary Working Group, and two Chinese geologists presented papers. The division of stratigraphic boundaries of different geological periods is a major subject in international geological research. Knowledge of the evolution of the organisms of the periods can aid exploitation of energy and mineral resources and promote regional geological studies.

After the symposium, the foreign geologists in two groups will visit Hebei, Zhejiang and Hubei provinces in north, east and central China, conduct field surveys and inspect stratigraphic sections there. The symposium is sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

HK021453 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 83 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by XINHUA reporter Yu Enguang: "U.S. Political Arena in October"]

[Text] In October, in the middle of autumn, leaves were falling in Washington, the capital of the United States, and nature once again became bleak. But things are busy on the U.S. political scene. The 1984 presidential election campaign has just started and the struggles between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, and within the two parties, have become increasingly fierce.

Up to now, seven people have announced their candidacy for the Democratic Party nomination for president. But it is more simple in the Republican Party. Although President Reagan has not yet officially announced that he will be running for the next presidential election, he approved the establishment of an re-election committee on 17 October, which indicated that he would once again run for the presidency.

As in the previous presidential campaign, the Democratic Party, which is not now in office, began its nomination of presidential candidates for the party as early as the spring of this year and had its first preferential vote in October. At present, former Vice President Mondale and former astronaut Glenn are leading in public opinion polls within the party and in surveys conducted by public opinion organizations. On the whole, Mondale is leading Glenn and other candidates have won little support. Therefore, press circles hold that the struggle within the Democratic Party is actually a "competition between two people."

Since the beginning of October, the struggle between Mondale and Glenn has become more and more fierce. At their national congresses, the National Education Association, which has some 1.7 million members, and the AFL-CIO, which has 14 million members, officially announced their support for Mondale. Afterwards, Mondale also headed the list of all candidates in the party "straw vote" in Maine and Iowa, resulting in the so-called situation of Mondale's "golden October." But Glenn was not to be outdone. When the feature film "The Right Stuff," depicting him as the first U.S. astronaut was shown in some U.S. cities in mid-October, Glenn appeared as "national hero" before the audiences and the electors. At the same time, Glenn delivered speeches on television and at mass rallies. So the "real Glenn and the celluloid Glenn" are working in coordination.

At present, both Mondale and Glenn are attacking Reagan's economic and social policies, and some of his proposals on defense and foreign affairs, but they have spent much effort on "fighting internal wars." At several "debates" between Democratic candidates in recent weeks, the differences between Mondale and Glenn have come to the fore. Glenn has appeared as a representative of those who take "the middle road," but Mondale represents the traditional liberal faction in the Democratic Party. Mondale, taking the advantage by pointing out Glenn's "voting record" in the Senate in the past 3 years, alleges that Glenn "has all along followed Reagan" and "was a Republican within the Democratic Party." For example, Glenn opposed the second U.S.-Soviet agreement on control of strategic nuclear weapons, supported the production of B-1 bombers and toxic gas, called for a large reduction in military funds, and supported Reagan's economic policies, such as tax reduction and a large reduction in social expenditures. But Glenn did his utmost to avoid holding debates with Mondale on these problems. Instead he focused his attacks on Mondale's "connection with Carter," saying that Mondale should be held responsible for Carter's "failure and disastrous economic policies." He also criticized Mondale for supporting the sale of F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia, for imposing the grain embargo on the Soviet Union, and for selling nuclear fuel to India.

Glenn also paid particular attention to "special interest groups," insinuating that trade unions and other organizations supporting Mondale are "special interest groups."

The disarmament issue now occupies a prominent position in debates among Democrats. Mondale proposed that the heads of state of the United States and the Soviet Union should hold a meeting every year, just like the summit meeting of the seven Western countries, to discuss detente and reduction of armaments. Glenn called on the United States to delay its deployment of cruise missiles in Western Europe. The two candidates both grasp the "peaceful banner."

On the surface, the struggle within the Republican Party is not as fierce as that within the Democratic Party. In fact, however, both open strife and veiled struggle are very fierce within the Republican Party. Although no one has openly challenged Reagan at present, it does not mean that nobody else wants to be president. It is only because Reagan has expressed his intention of running for the presidency again that others have had to give up temporarily. Reportedly, there has existed a tradition within the Republican Party, whereby, if the incumbent president wants to run again, others will not compete with him. In fact, Howard Baker, majority leader of the Senate, Robert Dole, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Congressman Jack Kemp have all said that if there exists a "1 percent possibility" of Reagan not running for the presidency, they will go ahead. Press circles hold that Vice President Bush has "not yet given up his desire to run for the presidency independently." Under these circumstances, some well-known Republicans have, in recent months, repeatedly urged Reagan to express his intentions at an early date.

The establishment of the "Reagan-Bush Re-election committee" has destroyed the hope of those Republicans who want to run for the presidency, but the struggle within the Republican Party will be reflected in other fields. The controversy resulting from the recent reshuffle in the White House is an example. The conservative faction in the Republican Party wants to take advantage of the approaching presidential election to press Reagan to turn to the right. But the moderate faction has called on Reagan not to abandon the "moderate voters." After Interior Secretary James Watt was forced to resign because he made discriminatory comments against blacks, women, and disabled persons at a time when an election was approaching, the two factions have squabbled with each other over two important positions, that of secretary of the interior and assistant to the president for national security affairs. To compromise between the two factions, Reagan launched an "October raid" by appointing William Clark, assistant to the president for national security affairs, who was well known for his conservative policies, as secretary of the interior and Robert MacFarland, the moderate special envoy to the Middle East, to replace Clark. Press circles describe this as a "delicate balance."

At present, actual competition for the next presidency has only just begun, both in the Democratic Party or the Republican Party. It is still too early to predict its prospects and future. After the curtain has been raised in the election campaign, there will be more "shows" in the coming year.

THIRD SINO-SOVIET TALKS END, ILICHEV DEPARTS

OW020157 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] On 29 October Ilichev, special representative of the Government of the Soviet Union and deputy minister of foreign affairs, and accompanying officials left Beijing for home by special aircraft after taking part in the third round of Sino-Soviet consultations.

They were seen off at the airport by Qian Qichen, special representative of the PRC Government and vice minister of foreign affairs; Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador to the PRC; and others.

Responding to journalists' questions at the airport, Qian Qichen said: As a result of their third round of consultations mutual understanding between both sides has deepened. In this regard it can be said that the consultations were useful [poleznymi]. However obstacles continue to exist which influence the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, and there are serious differences [raznoglasiya].

Qian Qichen said that he will go to Moscow in March next year for the fourth round of the Sino-Soviet consultations.

Journalists also questioned Ilichev, but he gave no direct reply.

During his visit to China Ilichev, in the company of Qian Qichen, toured Chongqing, Yichang, and Wuhan, visited the three gorges of the Yangtze River, and inspected the hydrotechnical structures at Gezhou Dam.

In Chongqing and Wuhan Qian Qichen and Ilichev laid wreaths at memorials to Soviet fighters who fell in the war of resistance against the Japanese aggressors.

LI PENG MEETS VISITING DPRK POWER VICE MINISTER

OW310814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 31 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng met with Yi Chong-song, vice-minister of electric power of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a delegation he is leading this morning. The Korean guests have come to attend the 36th meeting of the board of directors of the China-Korea Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Company.

## Power Cooperation Resolution Signed

OW021459 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- A resolution reached at the 36th board meeting of the China-Korea Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Company was signed here today. It was signed by Li Daigeng, Chinese chairman of the board and vice-minister of water resources and electric power, and Yi Chong-song, Korean chairman of the board and vice-minister of electric power.

The meeting, which began October 9 and ended today in Beijing, approved the final accounts for 1982 and the financial plan for capital construction in 1983 for the joint construction of four power plants along the Yalu River. The Shuifeng and Yunfeng plants have been completed and are in operation, and Weliuan and Taipingwan plants are still under construction.

The two parties held full consultations and made the resolution on supplying equipment and materials for the power plants, stepping up the planning for further exploration of the water resources of the Yalu River and improving the friendly cooperation between the electric power enterprises of the two countries. Chon Myong-su, the DPRK ambassador to China, was present at the signing ceremony. The DPRK Embassy here gave a dinner this evening on the occasion of the China visit of the Korean delegation.



COMMENTARY CRITICIZES SOVIET-SRV TREATY

OW021905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 2 Nov 83

["Commentary: Soviet-Vietnamese Military Alliance -- Source of Tension in Southeast Asia" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA correspondent Tang Shan) -- Five years ago on November 3, 1978, the Soviet Union and Vietnam concluded "a treaty of friendship and cooperation." Because of the explicit provision of military cooperation contained in it, this treaty is virtually one of the nature of a military alliance. Since the formation of this military alliance, the situation in Southeast Asia has turned turbulent. Vietnam has further intensified its aggression and expansion in Indochina, making the region a "hot point" in the present world.

The most outstanding and gravest development in Southeast Asia in the past five years is Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. Following the signing of the treaty, Vietnam obtained full backing and material supplies from the Soviet Union which enabled it to mount a massive invasion in Kampuchea on December 25, 1978. Since then, the Soviet Union has kept Vietnam's war machine going at a daily cost of up to a million U.S. dollars. It is with Soviet-made tanks, guns and artillery pieces that the Vietnamese occupation troops have been killing the Kampuchean people. It is obvious that without the Soviet backing, Vietnam would not have the guts to defy world opinion and launch an aggression against a neighboring country. Likewise, without the Soviet backing, Vietnam would not have been so stubborn in rejecting a series of UN resolutions on Kampuchea and refusing to withdraw its aggressor troops from that country.

The second serious development is the Vietnamese stepped-up provocations against China. After the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty, Vietnam, regarding the Soviet Union as its "powerful backer," began to intensify its activities of aggression and provocation and created bloody incidents along the Sino-Vietnamese borders. Vietnam is now actually a knife the Soviet Union has placed on the back of China. When the Soviet Union and Vietnam "celebrated" the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty, Soviet leaders once again made it clear that they asked Vietnam to "make its due contribution" to the "cause against hegemonism" (which indicates China).

The third serious development is that Vietnam, under the pretext of keeping a "special relationship" among the "three Indochinese countries" is speeding up its plan of establishing a "Federation of Indochina." The Soviet Union has openly repeated its pledge to "fully support" the "unity and cooperation" of the "three Indochinese countries," namely, to fully support the plan of establishing a "Federation of Indochina."

The fourth serious development is the appearance of the Soviet military presence in Southeast Asia. With the military aid to Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea as the prerequisite, the Soviet Union is granted the right to use Cam Ranh Bay, Danang and other military bases in Vietnam. With these bases, the Soviet Union has moved southward its outposts in the Asian and Pacific region by more than 2,000 nautical miles and has therefore completed its military chain on the sea. The Soviet military presence is a threat not only to the security of all the countries in the Asian and Pacific region but also to the international sea lanes in the region, especially the Strait of Malacca that links the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Facts show that Soviet hegemonism and Vietnamese regional hegemonism linked together by a military treaty have constituted a serious threat to the peace and security in Southeast Asia and a source of turbulence and tension in the region.



The Soviet-Vietnamese military alliance has brought to light the true nature of the Soviet argument of "no harm to a third country" and exposed the hypocrisy of such rhetorics as turning Southeast Asia "into a region of lasting peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation" and "not allowing external interference in the internal affairs of a country." If the Soviet Union really wants to uphold the principle of "no harm to a third country" it must immediately stop its support to the aggression against Kampuchea, "a third country," by Vietnam and bring to an end its policy of backing and using Vietnam to threaten many other "third countries" such as China and Southeast Asian countries.

If the Soviet Union and Vietnam really hope for peace in Southeast Asia, they must stop the military intervention in and the use of force against Kampuchea, pull all the Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea without delay and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny as required by the resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEA'S UN SEAT

HK010912 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Tan Feng: "Face-Saving"]

[Text] On 20 October, the 38th UN General Assembly recognized, without a vote for the first time in 5 years, the legitimate seat in the United Nations of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. This has clearly shown the will of people and general trend with regard to the issue of the Kampuchean seat.

In face of such a fact, Vietnam was unable to express its discomfort, like a dumb person tasting bitter herbs. However, it did everything possible to save face. The Vietnamese representative to the United Nations, Hoang Bich Son said: "This year we did not pay much attention to the issue of the Kampuchean representation at the 38th UN General Assembly," because it was a "matter devoid of practical value." Hence, Vietnam did not intend to "waste its efforts and attention on such matters."

What a plausible remark! If the issue of the seat of Democratic Kampuchea is really a "matter devoid of practical value," why did the Vietnamese authorities make tremendous efforts at previous UN General Assemblies, trying to inject the Heng Samrin regime into the United Nations, or, at the least, to make the Kampuchean seat "vacant?"

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila pointed out sharply: The opposition factions which had supported Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime realized that if they made another proposal on the Kampuchean representation and put it to a vote, they would be defeated again. This would disgrace them.

It was not because the Vietnamese did not intend to make such proposal, but because it was impossible for them to do so. Do they not think that it is better for them to be more honest?

EC'S GASTON THORN CONTINUES PRC VISITDeng Yingchao Meets Thorn's Wife

OW020907 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here this morning with Madame Lilliane Thorn, wife of president Gaston Thorn of the commission of the European Community. Madame Lilliane Thorn is a well-known journalist. Deng Yingchao has met her on many occasions before. They discussed European situation and relations between China and the European Community. Deng Yingchao said she was glad of the continued development of friendship and cooperation between China and the European Community in recent years and wished for a more united and stronger Europe.

Chen Muhua Talks With Thorn

OW021337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua and Gaston Thorn, president of the EC commission, today discussed trade and economic and technical cooperation between China and the European Communities.

Chen Muhua said economic relations between China and the European Communities have grown this year. "According to statistics by relevant Chinese departments," she said, "the volume of two-way trade from January to October this year was 17 percent greater than that of the corresponding period of last year." She said she hoped that the European Communities would increase its quota of imports from China and relax the restrictions so as to achieve a balance in bilateral trade. The Chinese state councillor said the two sides could cooperate in technological transfer, transformation of China's old enterprises and other fields. She thanked the European Communities for providing China with financial and technical assistance to non-associated states.

Gaston Thorn said the European Communities were willing to expand technical cooperation with China. He said he hoped that the five-year trade agreement between the EC and China would extend automatically upon expiration and that the EC project of helping China set up a training center for enterprise managerial personnel would soon be realized. He said the European Communities understood China's demand for improving its treatment under the system of generalized preferences.

CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS TURKISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW290911 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Turkish Ambassador to China Necdet Tezel gave a reception at the embassy today to mark the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey. Present at the reception were State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Liao Hansheng, and diplomatic envoys from various countries.

PRC EDUCATION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SWEDEN

OW012205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1942 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Stockholm, November 1 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese education delegation headed by Education Minister He Dongchang arrived here today after its visit to Denmark. During its visit in Denmark starting from October 26, the delegation discussed with Danish officials new ways to increase cooperation between the two countries in the fields of education and science. The delegation showed great interest in the various forms of occupational education in Denmark and also visited a number of vocational schools.

QIAN LIREN MEETS SWEDISH COMMUNIST PARTY EDITORS

OW011343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and feted two Swedish guests here this evening. They are Ingemar Andersson, editor-in-chief of NEW DAY, the organ of the Left Party (Communists) of Sweden, and Hans Arvidsson, editor of the party journal SOCIALIST DEBATE. The two Swedish guests arrived here today.

JI PENGFEI MAKES SWISS EMBASSY CONDOLENCE VISIT

OW211120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei this morning went to the Swiss Embassy here to extend his condolences on the death of Willi Ritschard, vice-president of the Swiss Federal Council. Other mourners were Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Nan, Vice-Mayor of Beijing Bai Jiefu and Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Liang Geng. Willi Ritschard died of illness on October 16.

PRC EXHIBITS AT GENEVA TELECOMMUNICATIONS FAIR

OW270916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva, October 26 (XINHUA) -- The fourth international telecommunications trade fair opened here today to display latest equipment and technology from 72 countries. China participated for the first time in the week-long exhibition, sponsored by the International Telecommunications Union, a UN specialized agency. Held every four years, the fair is believed to be one of the world's most important communications exhibition. Films and books will be shown and a contest of electronic devices for youth from eight to 18 will be held during the fair. China will take part in all these events.

WU XUEQIAN ATTENDS MORROCCAN EMBASSY BANQUET

OW021629 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Moroccan Ambassador to China Abderrahim Harkett hosted a banquet at the embassy here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Morocco and China. State Councillor and Foreign Minister and Wu Xueqian attended the banquet. In their toasts, Harkett and Wu Xueqian spoke highly of the friendly cooperation between the two countries in the last 25 years and wished for further development of this cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SIERRA LEONE CULTURAL GROUP

## Zhy Muzhi Fetes Delegation

OW241913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi hosted a banquet here tonight in honor of a Sierra Leone Government cultural delegation headed by Idriss Macwarr Fofanah, minister of tourism and cultural affairs.

Zhu said friendly ties between the two countries have been developing and cultural exchanges increasing since the establishment of diplomatic relations with China and Sierra Leone in 1971. He said he believed that the delegation's present visit will further enhance this friendly cooperation.

Fofanah said both Sierra Leone and China were peace-loving countries and his government attached great importance to its friendly relations with China. The Sierra Leone delegation arrived in Beijing today at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

## Wei Quoqing Meets Group

OW281409 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Wei Quoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met a Sierra Leone Government cultural delegation led by Idris Macwarr Fofanah, minister of tourism and cultural affairs, at the Great Hall of the People here today. Prior to the meeting, Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi and Fofanah signed the executive plan for a Sino-Sierra Leonean cultural agreement for 1984-85. According to the plan, China will send a government cultural delegation to Sierra Leone to visit, hold an art exhibition and provide scholarships for eight Sierra Leone students studying in China each year. Sierra Leone will send a national dance troupe and a library and museum specialist delegation, and hold an arts and crafts exhibition in China. Both sides also agreed to encourage exchanges of films and contacts between the two countries' movie workers.

CONTRACT INVITES PRC TECHNICIANS TO SIERRA LEONE

OW291407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1329 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Freetown, October 28 (XINHUA) -- A contract by which the Sierra Leonean Government invites the Chinese technical personnel to manage the Magbas integrated complex of sugar mill and cane farm was signed on October 28 in Freetown.

This Chinese aided complex, with a designed capacity of an annual output of 6,000 tons of granulated sugar, was completed and put into operation in 1981. It produced 6,600 tons of granulated sugar in the year of 1982-83. It can meet one third of the annual sugar demand of Sierra Leone and save a big sum of foreign currency for the country.

ZHU MUZHI ATTENDS SENEGAL ART EXHIBIT OPENING

OW211414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- A Senegalese contemporary art exhibition that opened here this afternoon displays 138 tapestries, oil paintings, engravings, pen drawings, pencil sketches and sculptures at the China art gallery. The exhibition, the first of its kind in China, has been shown in many countries in Africa, Europe, South and North America and Asia since 1974.

President Abdou Diouf of the Republic of Senegal has sent a congratulatory message for the exhibition's China tour, expressing the hope that the exhibition would further strengthen the long-standing sincere cooperation between Senegal and China. The work by 50 Senegalese artists, mostly done after Senegal won national independence in 1960, depict the daily life of the African people, fairy tales and legends, people's sufferings under the colonial rule and their struggle against foreign aggressors.

Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi and the visiting Senegalese Minister of Culture Abdel Kader Fall spoke at this afternoon's opening ceremony which was followed by traditional music played by two Senegalese musicians coming specially for the occasion.

BEIJING MARKS SOMALI NATIONAL DAY

LD212022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1416 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Mohammad Mahamed Tifow, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of Somalia in China, gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 14th anniversary of the 21st October revolution of the Somali Democratic Republic. Among those present were He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and diplomatic envoys of various countries in China.



PRC 'ANALYSIS' OF U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

OW030115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 31 Oct 83

[News analysis by reporter Lu Jimin: "U.S. Invasion of Grenada Is a Repetition of Its 'Gunboat Policy'"]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA) -- On 25 October the United States brazenly launched a surprise attack on Grenada. About 2,000 U.S. troops and 300 commandos from six Caribbean countries landed on Grenada. According to an AFP report, there are now 5,000 U.S. invasion troops on the island of Grenada, and another 10,000 U.S. troops are on warships offshore; U.S. troops have captured most parts of the island nation. The armed invasion of Grenada by the United States and the other countries has shocked the world and has been strongly condemned by many countries.

The United States decided to invade Grenada as the political situation there went into a sudden turbulence. On 19 October, Grenada's former Prime Minister Bishop, and three ministers and two trade union leaders who supported him, were killed by troops. Then Radio Grenada announced that a "revolutionary military council" headed by Austin, commander of the armed forces, had been formed and had taken over state power. Most people held that the military coup was caused by a power struggle and sharpening contradictions within the leadership of the "New Jewel Movement," the ruling party of Grenada. The United States seized the opportunity to use force and invade Grenada. This obviously is interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, an act which reveals hegemonistic arrogance.

Grenada is located in the eastern Caribbean. It has an area of 150 square kilometers and a population of 110,000. Why has the United States used such a large force to invade such a small country? The White House claims that the United States has taken the military actions in order to restore "law and order" there and to set up a "provisional government" at an appropriate time. The U.S. intention to use force is to foster a pro-U.S. regime on Grenada and keep the island nation under its control. White House officials have been saying that the U.S. troops were dispatched at the "request" of six Caribbean nations, and that the troops that landed on Grenada are a "multinational force." But according to the Western press, U.S. troops spearheaded the invasion, and it was a premeditated military action. The Pentagon "worked around the clock to map out the invasion plan under tight secrecy." In order to seize Grenada at one stroke, the United States assembled 11 warships, including the aircraft carrier Enterprise and the assault ship Guam, and the 82d Airborne Division. Some Latin American newspapers said that the use of such a large military force by the United States to bully and humiliate a small country is a repetition of the "gunboat policy" it has pursued for nearly 100 years.

The United States has always regarded Latin America as "the United States' backyard" and the Caribbean Sea and the Panama Canal Zone as a strategic region. Grenada is situated at the southern end of the Lesser Antilles, facing the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Caribbean sea to the west; its position is important. While Bishop was in power, relations were closer with the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Soviet Union and Cuba sent many people to Grenada and helped build a large international airport on the island. The United States repeatedly charged that the Soviet Union and Cuba had military objectives in mind in building the airport. Therefore, when the U.S. troops landed on Grenada, they immediately seized this airport and engaged in fierce battle with the Cuban personnel there. U.S. newspapers said that the current U.S. military action is aimed at removing Soviet and Cuban influence on Grenada and at depriving the Soviet Union and Cuba of "a potential stronghold" in the Caribbean region. The press holds that the U.S. armed invasion of Grenada has further strained U.S.-Soviet relations and aggravated tensions in the Caribbean region.



In the past few days, governments, political parties and mass organizations of many countries have strongly condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada and demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from the island nation. Even some people among the U.S. ruling circles expressed objections to the Reagan administration's armed intervention in Grenada. The U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution requesting U.S. President Reagan to withdraw the U.S. forces from Grenada within 60 days. The U.S. military admitted that the U.S. forces met with "stubborn resistance" on Grenada. The Grenadians, who won independence from British colonial rule, will certainly not allow the U.S. aggressors to trample on their land.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS U.S. LATIN AMERICAN INTERFERENCE

HK021052 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 83 p 6

["Reference Material" column: "U.S. Interferences in Latin American Countries in This Century"]

[Text] According to the EFE agency, the United States in this century has conducted 11 cases of interference and invasion against Latin American countries. The first U.S. interference in a Latin American country this century happened in 1903, in present-day Panama. Its purpose was to obtain the right to cut the canal and the permanent lease of the canal area.

In 1912, the United States invaded Nicaragua, because the latter did not pay the loans it had raised from the former and some European countries.

On 9 April 1914, with an excuse that some U.S. Marine Corps soldiers were arrested in Mexico, the U.S. Marine Corps captured Veracruz.

In 1915, the United States occupied Haiti and remained there until 1934.

In 1916, the United States invaded Mexico in order to follow the trail of the Mexican revolutionary leader Pancho Villa.

On 29 December 1916, the Americans established a military government in the Dominican Republic.

In 1924, the United States invaded Honduras, which enabled some big U.S. fruit companies to gain a foothold in Central America.

In 1926, under the pretext of protecting American nationals residing in Nicaragua, the United States invaded this country. At the beginning of the 1930's, Sandino, anti-imperialist national hero of Nicaragua, was directly persecuted by the U.S. Marine Corps.

On 17 April 1961, the United States plotted the incident of invading Playa Giron in Cuba.

On 28 April 1965, the United States landed 20,000 Marines in the Dominican Republic so as to wipe out the patriotic forces led by Colonel Caamaño.

In 1973, the United States plotted a coup in Chile against the Allende government.

Besides, according to an AP [ASSOCIATED PRESS] dispatch, the U.S. Marine Corps landed in Grenada on 25 October. This is the 11th landing operation on a foreign coast since the Second World War.

FIRST PRC-FUNDED FIRM IN CANADA OPENS

OW022108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Toronto, November 1 (XINHUA) -- The Sino-Canadian economic and trade relations took a step further as the Great Wall Machinery Corporation Ltd., the first which involves Chinese investment in Canada, opened here today. The company, as a general agent of the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation, will cooperate with other Canadian companies in the development of the import and export business of machinery, equipment and manufacturing technology.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the company today, Chinese Ambassador Yu Zhan said the opening of the Great Wall Machinery Corporation shows that the two nations are exploring new ways to develop their economic and trade relations from single exchange of commodities to varieties of economic cooperation. Representatives from the Federal Government and the Provincial Government of Ontario as well as people from Canadian companies, banks and press attended the ceremony. Some China-made machineries, cutting and measuring tools were on display at the ceremony.

CHINESE CULTURAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CANADA

OW021308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government cultural delegation left here today for Canada. It is the first such delegation to visit the country. Headed by Chen Xinren, advisor to the Ministry of Culture and chairman of the ministry's Committee for Cultural Exchange With Foreign Countries, the delegation will sign with the Canadian Department of External Affairs a cultural exchange program for 1984 and 1985 between the two countries.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS BRAZILIAN OIL DELEGATION

OW311950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 31 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and feted a delegation from the Petroleum Corporation of Brazil led by its president Shigeaki Ueki here this evening. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with bilateral economic relations and trade and the implementation of the five-year agreement on China's export of crude oil to Brazil, which was signed at the end of 1978. They discussed expansion of the economic relations and trade between the two countries.

The delegation arrived here on October 29 as guests of the China [words indistinct] import and export corporation. While in Beijing they signed the second five-year agreement with the host corporation on China's export of crude oil to Brazil.

BEIJING COURT SENTENCES JIANG QING FOLLOWERS

OW030431 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court this afternoon pronounced judgments on five defendants, Qi Benyu, Chi Qun, Liu Qingtang, Zhao Dengcheng and Xu Jinhe.

Qi Benyu, former chief of the HONGQI History Section, was a member of the Central Group for Guiding the Great Cultural Revolution. During the Great Cultural Revolution he took an active part in the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique's criminal activities, instigated people to persecute party and state leaders, framed cases against leaders of the Ministry of Coal Industry and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and instigated and gathered people to engage in beating, smashing and looting, thus committing the crimes of conducting counterrevolutionary propaganda and agitation, bringing false charges against others and gathering people to engage in beating, smashing and looting. He was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 4 years according to law.

Chi Qun, former deputy chief of the Propaganda Section under the Political Department of a certain PLA unit, served as secretary of the Qinghua University CPC Committee and chairman of the university revolutionary committee during the Great Cultural Revolution. He took an active part in the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique's conspiracy to overthrow the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system. Under the direct command of Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan, he engaged in counterrevolutionary propaganda and agitation in a planned and organized way and framed cases against and persecuted party and state leaders as well as cadres and other people, thus committing the crimes of taking an active part in a counterrevolutionary clique, engaging in counterrevolutionary propaganda and agitation and bringing false charges against others. He was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 4 years according to law.

Lin Qingtang, former deputy leader of the performers' team of the Central Opera and Ballet Theaters' ballet troupe, served as deputy head of the CPC core group of the ballet troupe, secretary of the troupe party committee and vice minister of culture. He took an active part in the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique's criminal activities to instigate people to overthrow party and state leaders as well as leading cadres at various levels and framed cases against and persecuted cadres and people, thus committing the crimes of taking an active part in a counterrevolutionary clique, engaging in counterrevolutionary propaganda and agitation and framed cases against others. He was sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 4 years according to law.

The other two defendants, Zhao Dengcheng and Xu Jinhe, were sentenced respectively to 15 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 3 years and to 17 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 4 years for committing the crimes of plotting to overthrow the government and framing cases against others.

Before pronouncing the judgments, the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court tried the above-mentioned five defendants in public in accordance with the PRC Law of Criminal Procedure. During the public trials the court heard the presentation of the cases by the public prosecutor, interrogated the defendants and listened to their deposition defenses and final statements, heard the advocates' opinions in defense of the defendants and verified various pieces of evidence directly related to the cases.

Based on the facts, nature and seriousness of the offenses the defendants committed, the court passed judgments on them in accordance with the PRC Criminal Law.

BO YIBO ARTICLE ON NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK011021 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 83 pp 2-9

[Article by Bo Yibo: "Several Questions on Developing the National Economy Proportionately and In a Planned Way"]

[Text] Under the guidance of the correct general policy of the CPC Central Committee, great achievements have been made in the past few years on the work of economic readjustment. Some important proportional relationships between accumulation and consumption and between agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry have become more rational. Generally speaking the economic situation is good or very good. However there are many problems. Some problems are left over from the past and have not been resolved well and some problems have emerged quite recently. Judging from the present situation, readjustment should continue to be implemented within the Sixth 5-Year Plan period up to 1985. The construction of projects in the fields of energy resources, communications, and certain raw material industries is aimed at strengthening the weak links, which involves readjusting the structure of enterprises and industries or coordinating the relationship of proportion. The purpose in doing this is to operate the national economy in a proportionate and planned way. In 1980 Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that, with respect to our economic development, we were seeking a faster and more economical way which suited China's practical situation and "we have paid our tuition fees and sustained some losses, but what is more important is that we are enhancing our competence and capabilities and we have begun to achieve positive results." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 211) To do our future work better, it is beneficial to look back on the path we have travelled in our economic construction so as to sum up and draw on experiences and lessons therein.

## I

In the last 30-odd years since the founding of the country, we have carried out large-scale socialist economic construction and achieved great results which are acknowledged throughout the world. However, for a considerable length of time in the past -- due to the erroneous "leftist" guiding ideology -- blind pursuit of faster production bent on seeking higher general output value without regard to China's concrete conditions caused three great setbacks to development of the national economy: The first time was from 1958 to 1960, the second time at the beginning of the 1970's, and the third time in 1978. These historical lessons are very profound indeed.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party corrected the guiding ideology and enhanced the understanding of the laws governing our country's socialist construction. It put forward the 8-character policy of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving," and emphasized building socialism with Chinese characteristics in accordance with China's practical conditions, thus indicating explicitly the orientation of developing the national economy. The 12th CPC National Congress advanced the strategic target of quadrupling the annual total output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century, and all Chinese are striving with full confidence to realize this target. With regard to ways of fulfilling this task, the CPC Central Committee points out explicitly that in conformity with the principle of seeking truth from facts and acting properly according to concrete times and places, the time for fulfilling the task should be divided into two periods: The first 10 years should be used to lay a solid foundation, and therefore the speed should not be too fast; and in the second 10 years there should be a new period of vigorous economic development, and the speed of development should be somewhat faster -- but this speed should differ from the so-called high speed in the past which was sought one-sidedly. At the same time it is emphasized time and again that the prerequisite is the enhancement of economic results in which the speed is to be sought. In actual practice, different treatment should be given to



different regions, departments, and trades. They should not be asked to quadruple their output value without exception, but should be assigned different tasks according to practical conditions, needs, and potential. Some should quadruple their output value, some should produce even more than that target, but some should be given lighter responsibilities.

The general policy of the CPC Central Committee is correct. This correct policy is playing an important guiding role in practice. However we can also see that many comrades who are doing practical work on the economic front have not drawn enough lessons from past setbacks. From regions, departments, and enterprises there are a number of comrades who, when hearing about quadrupling the output value, think only of the total output value and "high speed," spurring an increase in the number of projects and expansion of existing items. As a result there were signs in 1982 of expanding investment in fixed assets, causing certain industries to grow too fast and the scope of capital construction to exceed the state's financial and material capability. In this respect, although the CPC Central Committee discovered this in time and adopted measures to make rectifications, this problem needs to be seriously treated and should never be ignored.

An important question is involved here; that is, how to understand and deal with the total output value target. The total output value is one of the comprehensive economic targets and we have to use it in calculating the speed of development. However, this target has great limitations. First, it cannot reflect various changes in economic results such as cost (including depreciation of fixed assets, consumption of raw materials, wages, management expenses, and so on) and profits. If the total output value is sought one-sidedly, the enterprises may be induced to neglect the enhancement of products' quality and the increase of varieties, and to produce products which may increase the amount of output value but not necessarily be needed on the market. Consequently, overstocking of products takes place. In this way the object of "speed" is achieved but no actual increase in net output value is gained, resulting in great waste of precious manpower, and financial and material resources. Second, it tends to cause some enterprises to pay attention to fulfillment of the total output value without regard to enhancing the social economic results of products. Or, in other instances, these enterprises are unwilling to conduct technical transformation and raise the technological level lest they fail to fulfill the target of the total output value. Third, the total output value comprises some repetition of calculation. If constant pressure is exerted on enterprises for greater output value, they may be forced to take advantage of the method of repeating calculations and to make false statements. In these statements for output value submitted in this way, the transfer of value will constitute a large percentage and the proportion of newly created value will be too small. Lastly, high speed, which aims one-sidedly at enhancement of the total output value, will also prompt us to blindly expand investment in fixed assets to increase production capability and pay sole attention to extensive expansion of reproduction. In the past there were instances in which the scale of capital construction was too large and went out of control. One cause leading to this phenomenon was the above malpractice.

The causes of seeking total output value and high speed one-sidedly are manifold in terms of ideology and understanding, decisionmaking, and the economic management system. Because our country has been backward for a very long time, all of us want to get rich and become prosperous as soon as possible and to build more projects, and, in fact, we need to expedite our construction as much as possible. However, only when the needs and the possibility, and the objective laws and the subjective initiative are appropriately integrated can the hopes gradually become a reality. In this regard the following points are especially worth noting: First, proportional relationships exist in various aspects of our economic life. If our work conforms to the requirements of these objective relationships, the development of our economy will enjoy relatively smooth and sound progress; on the contrary, if these relationships are destroyed, even

if the "speed" can be achieved for a time, it will eventually stop. The national economy must develop proportionately. True and lasting high speed can be achieved only when the proportional relationship is adhered to. Second, as stated above, the CPC Central Committee's target for the end of this century is meant for the whole country. Therefore various regions, departments, and enterprises should start from the objective relationships of proportion with the overall situation in mind and plan their own speed of development in a matter-of-fact way. At present we are conducting structural readjustment, but the situation of imbalanced proportion accumulated over a long time in the past has not been changed. For all trades and places to strive to quadruple the output value without classification will inevitably aggravate the state of imbalanced proportion, and another readjustment will have to be made in the end. Some comrades also talk of the proportional relationship but they often look at things from the angle of local regions or local departments, saying that a certain amount or kind of thing is lacking in local units and that the authorities should supply what is needed. If this practice is allowed to go on, the overall proportional relationship will eventually be sabotaged and, as a result, the target of quadrupling the total output value will not be realized. There should be flexibility and initiative in local work, but local interests should be subservient to the overall interests and the national unified plan should not be sabotaged. Third, there was a phenomenon during the past years of construction: When economic development was not smooth or when difficulties were great, we were more modest and prudent and dealt with matters in a relatively matter-of-fact way, and thus we could overcome difficulties in a relatively short time and gradually improve the economic situation. But once the situation made a turn for the better we often became less prudent, and did not pay enough attention to the study of objective laws. Three big setbacks which took place within the 30-year period all occurred under this kind of situation. These three big setbacks were punishments for the violation of objective laws. We are materialists. Therefore we must do things in a matter-of-fact way and respect objective laws. So we must go deep into the practical situation and make investigations to grasp first-hand information. At the same time, modern information feedback systems should be actively established and developed, statistics and forecasts should be further improved, and comprehensive equilibrium should be well effected so our economy and social development plan can better conform with objective practice.

For a long time there have been irrational aspects in our economic management system which prompt various sectors to seek total output value and high speed blindly. For example, enterprises conducted production according to tasks assigned by upper-level authorities in disregard of operational and market needs. Products were distributed or purchased for marketing by the state. Enterprises were eating from the same "big pot" provided by the state without taking any responsibility for profit or loss. Under this system enterprises did not consider the suitability of their products nor did they strive to increase the variety or raise the quality of products. They produced only products which would bring greater output value. Consequently from the standpoint of the enterprises the output value was greatly increased, but in fact the products were just delivered to state warehouses which became overstocked. Therefore, from the standpoint of society no actual economic results were gained. As another example, in the past we made individual plans in accordance with individual conditions, thus lacking inherent connections or comprehensive equilibrium between departments or units. This practice often led to imbalance of proportional relationships. These problems in our system's structure should be gradually resolved through structural reform.

At present, adequate determination and control over the scale of construction is still of primary importance for the stability and vigorous development of our economy. We must be firmly resolved, in a matter-of-fact way, resolutely to rectify the tendency of blindly seeking total output value and high speed of development, which has been formed for a long time, so that we can truly meet the requirements set out by Comrade Zhao Ziyang in his "Government Work Report" at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC: "To find a new way with more practical speed and better economic results, which can give the people more practical benefits."



## II

Proportional relationships in the national economy have many aspects. In the following discussions I wish to emphasize the proportional relationships concerning accumulation and consumption and also other related problems such as the ratio of the state's financial revenue to the national income and the ratio of capital construction and other expenditure to total financial expenditure.

The national income is the value newly created within a certain period by workers engaged in material production in the society. Through distribution and redistribution it is used partly for consumption, satisfying the needs of people's individual life and the needs of public consumption, which two aspects constitute consumption funds; the remainder, used in various kinds of construction for expanded reproduction and for setting up material reserves, can be termed accumulation funds. The amount of the national income within a certain period is limited. If consumption becomes greater accumulation becomes smaller, thus affecting economic construction; on the other hand, if accumulation becomes too great the people's life will be affected, in which case there will be deviation from the objective of socialist production. Therefore it is wrong to emphasize any one side. Comrade Chen Yun said that "one is to have enough to eat, the other is to carry out construction," that is to say, both aspects should be taken care of at the same time. Under normal conditions, within a certain period, if the extent of increase of yearly national income is basically identical, and the extent of population increase is similar, then the rational ratio of accumulation to consumption per year within that period will not vary too much. However, the proportional relationships is not static. With the development of production and of science and technology and with the change of the population structure and of the people's consumption custom, the ratio between accumulation and consumption will be different in different periods.

In 1956, at the Eighth CPC National Congress, I delivered a speech precisely on the theme of correctly handling the ratio between accumulation and consumption. Based on experiences gained in the course of implementing the First 5-Year Plan, it was proposed that within a certain period the rate of accumulation in the national income should be brought under control and should be in the region of 20 percent or a little higher. In retrospect, this proposition basically conformed with the practical situation at that time. However, in the course of construction after that, because of aspiration for so-called high speed under "leftist" guiding ideology, accumulation was generally on the high side, especially during several periods of setbacks: from 1958 to 1960 the average accumulation rate was 39.3 percent, with figures for individual years approaching 44 percent; from 1970 to 1976 -- for 7 consecutive years -- the accumulation rate stood at between 31 to 34 percent, averaging 32.6 percent annually; and in 1978 the recorded accumulation rate was 36.5 percent. Because the accumulation had been too high for a long time, the people's standard of living could not be enhanced as it should. To overcome difficulties under special circumstances it is feasible or even necessary to carry out construction with the belt tightened. But if this practice continues for a long time the initiative of the broad masses will certainly be affected. Furthermore, the amount of accumulation depends not on our subjective wishes but on the amount of the means of production in society (including the amount of possible imports). The foundation of our country is thin and the material supply has been rather tight. If the accumulation rate is too high it will affect current production as well as the people's life, resulting in an overall tense situation in our economic life, with no achievement in terms of high speed in the end.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and the government made great efforts to reduce the size of the capital construction front and adopted various measures to raise the people's standard of living, with the result that the accumulation rate dropped to under 30 percent. Under these circumstances the proportional relationships between agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry tended to be rational, the tense situation in material supply became mitigated, and the

supply of certain categories of consumer goods gradually became abundant. In 1982 the investment in fixed assets increased too much, and the general scale of capital construction was out of control. This happened because funds became increasingly scattered over these years and local authorities, departments, and enterprises, when they have money in hand, do not attach importance to the technical transformation of existing enterprises but conduct capital construction on a large scale. In 1979, the national investment in extra-budgetary capital construction stood at 10.49 billion yuan and it increased to 27.89 billion yuan in 1982. As for the ratio of extra-budgetary investment to total investment in capital construction, it stood at 20 percent in 1979 and rose to 50.2 percent in 1982. Because extra-budgetary investment was conducted in a scattered way and we lacked effective means of control, it was hard to effect an overall and unified arrangement. Various local authorities often started from their local needs and built up processing industries which already had excessive production capabilities. In addition quite a number of absolutely unnecessary "buildings, halls, guest houses, and clubs" were built. It was difficult to reduce their scope owing to their scattered state. During this period, the central authorities said time and again that the scope of capital construction should be reduced, and as a result the scope of capital construction within the budget has been reduced but the scope outside the budget has been increased. Although the scope of capital construction as a whole is considerable, key items such as energy resources and communications which bear directly on the overall situation fail to score satisfactory results. From this it can be asserted that only with organizational guarantees, definite responsibility systems, and strict discipline can the correct line and the general and specific policies of central authorities be truly implemented.

The present problems are: On the one hand, investment in capital construction increases too rapidly; on the other hand, the increase of consumption funds is out of control to a degree. Since 1979 we have considerably raised the purchase price of agricultural and sideline products and implemented various policies on different aspects of the economy. As a result, the peasants' initiative is mobilized and agricultural production is increasing consistently, resulting in a rapid growth of the peasant income. At the same time the state has adjusted wages several times and universally implemented the bonus system. Furthermore, more than 30 million persons have been assigned jobs. All these measures have brought greater increase in the income of staff and workers in cities and towns. During the 4 years from 1979 to 1982 more than 120 billion yuan of national income was newly added, of which a total of 106 billion yuan went to the pockets of peasants, communes, and brigades as well as staff and workers, accounting for 86 percent of the newly added national income. In these years we have intentionally adjusted the ratio between accumulation and consumption. We think it is necessary for individuals to increase their income a little faster and in fact the increased portion is, for the most part, rational. However, in certain years and in some respects, the speed of increase was too fast. Furthermore, there were shortcomings in our work. Thus, problems did arise in certain respects. For example, some local units purposely lowered the base of grain in their purchasing work and expanded the scope of negotiated bargains at will, thus bringing loss of control over the purchase price of agricultural products. Some enterprises indiscriminately granted bonuses (including material objects) and many units allotted subsidies too generously, all of which moves were obviously irrational. Consequently, in the past few years the rate of increase of consumption funds has exceeded the extent of the increase of the national income and the enhancement of labor productivity. If this situation is to continue, the newly added national income will be used for personal consumption, social reproduction will not be in a position to expand or even contract, and the material basis for a sustained increase of the national income will be weakened or even lost. In the long run, it will be hard or even impossible for personal consumption to increase under these circumstances. Similarly, determination of the amount of consumption funds depends not on our subjective wishes but on the amount of material for consumption in society. Under the condition that the material for consumption is limited, if individuals receive too much income and the social purchasing power rises too rapidly, inflation will occur, with the result that the broad masses will not gain

any genuine benefits from their increased income and, on the contrary, may suffer from it. Therefore, whether in the light of the people's long-term interests or their immediate interests, the increase of consumption funds should be brought under control within rational limits.

At present the economic situation of our country is quite different from the First and the Second 5-Year Plan periods, so the rational ratio between accumulation and consumption should be correspondingly readjusted. According to our past experiences, and with reference to experiences in foreign countries, we once planned to control the rate of accumulation at 25 percent or a little higher. However, because of practical conditions in our economy which call for concentration of funds to ensure key projects, it will be quite difficult for the rate of accumulation to decrease within a definite period from now, and it seems that the rate is best set from 27 percent to 28 percent, with 30 percent as the highest limit. At the same time we can see that in handling the relationship between accumulation and consumption, our basic work is still not satisfactory; it is hard for us to effectively control the ratio between accumulation and consumption in advance, nor is it easy to effect any adjustments. Therefore, planning and statistics work should be strengthened and forecasts should be conducted with respect to accumulation and consumption funds, so that blindness in doing things can be reduced.

Under the system of planned economy some large-scale construction items, some important scientific and educational undertakings, and some large-scale public welfare undertakings can be arranged and controlled only by the state. Also, funds used in national defense, administration, and other undertakings are to be paid by the state. Therefore the state has to obtain corresponding funds from the national income. In the 1950's it was once envisaged that financial revenue should constitute 30 percent of the national income, or a little above. However, in subsequent practice this ratio was exceeded. For example, from 1958 to 1960 the average was 40.7 percent, and in 1978 it was 37.2 percent. During this period, aside from 3 years of readjustment at the beginning of the 1960's when the state had to concentrate some more funds to overcome difficulties, other years of overconcentration were due directly to our eagerness to achieve results in economic construction through high accumulation, and were due in part to the financial system in which the state-run enterprises were subject to unified revenue and expenditure supervised by the state. When the state centralizes the funds too much, the enterprises have little money in hand and therefore fail to do things that should be done. In addition the state cannot take care of everything. All this does not benefit the rational arrangement of the proportional relationship between accumulation and consumption.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we conducted reforms on a trial basis and expanded the enterprises' decisionmaking rights. We practiced a financial system in which central and local authorities took care of their own accounts; thus the situation of over-centralization manifestly changed. But another problem arises, that is, the state's financial centralization became smaller and smaller. With reference to the national income, the proportion of financial revenue constituted 31.9 percent in 1979, decreasing annually to 25.5 percent in 1982 (24.5 percent if the revenue from treasury bonds is deducted). As stated above, of the over 120 billion yuan of the newly added national income in these years, 106 billion yuan went to the pockets of individuals, communes, and brigades. In addition, the enterprises obtained 24 billion yuan. On the other hand, the financial revenue of the state decreased by 7 billion yuan. Financial revenue decreased but expenditure did not decrease, and funds in such fields as science and education had to increase to keep pace with the construction of the four modernizations. Thus, problems have occurred in two respects: on the one hand, the state key projects lack the guarantee of funds and no great achievements can be made in this way. In 1979, capital construction investment within the state budget stood at 41.86 billion yuan but in 1982 it decreased to 27.67 billion yuan. Construction in terms of energy resources, communications, and transport depends primarily on state investment. Because of the tense financial situation in



1982, investments in capital construction of energy resources and of communications and transport decreased by 10.9 percent and 16 percent respectively as compared with 1978. If this continues, how can we change the irrational situation regarding the economic structure? On the other hand, financial revenue and expenditure are not balanced. This is a matter of crucial significance. Financial deficit means in effect the arrangement of a portion of expenditure without material guarantee. If not controlled, this situation will cause the supply of consumer goods to become tense, and make the prices of commodities on the market fluctuate, thus affecting the people's livelihood as well as production.

Decrease in financial revenue, and expenditure exceeding revenue, are very prominent problems awaiting urgent solution in our current economic construction. In a certain period from now, necessary measures should be adopted to increase the ratio of financial revenue to the national income from 28 to 35 percent. This proposition seems more appropriate under the present circumstances. At the same time the relationship between the central and local financial organs should also be properly adjusted, so that the major portion of financial revenue can be concentrated in the hands of the central organs. Only in so doing can the needs of the four modernizations be met and some important tasks be accomplished. At the same time local authorities and the enterprises can still retain certain mobile financial power. In this way, the old practice of overconcentration and rigid unification will not be repeated.

There are appropriate ways to accumulate wealth and there are also appropriate ways to spend money. With respect to the financial funds of the state, careful and scrupulous calculations should be conducted as to the amount allotted for social and personal consumption and for accumulation, including the exact ways to use the accumulation portion. The First 5-Year Plan period was for laying a foundation for our country's industrialization. Therefore, of the financial expenditure, the accumulation portion was used primarily for capital construction. According to experience gained at that time, it was once envisaged that the appropriation ratio of capital construction to financial expenditure should be in the region of 40 percent. The basis for this proposition was that once the scale of capital construction was brought under control, the ratio between accumulation and consumption would be administered without much difficulty. But now concrete conditions have changed. First, as mentioned above, investment within the budget was well under control in 1982, with the capital construction appropriation accounting for only 26.8 percent of the total financial expenditure -- the lowest percentage since the founding of the country. However, because the funds were overstretched, the accumulation rate was not well under control. This case greatly differed from past experience. From now on the financial authorities should concentrate a few more funds, and the ratio of capital construction investment to financial expenditure should be properly raised, or else the construction of key projects cannot be fully ensured. Secondly, we have now over 300,000 industrial and communications enterprises which form an important basis for further development. However, this basis is not very sound because the equipment of most of these enterprises is old and technological processes are backward. Therefore, an important task in the future will be to carry out the technical transformation of existing enterprises in conjunction with the renewal of fixed assets, and to expand intensive reproduction. Implementation of technical transformation of an enterprise should depend mainly on its own funds or on bank loans, but financial authorities should render assistance if major transformation projects are involved. In this way, financial funds used in accumulation will have two directions of investment: one is to build new projects and the other is to carry out technical transformation. This is also a great change when compared with the First 5-Year Plan period in which the main focus was on building new projects. As far as technical transformation is concerned, some items may need to carry out capital construction and some may need to partly carry out capital construction. Therefore, when new projects are taken into consideration, careful calculations should be made regarding the total scope of budgeted capital construction. Generally speaking our funds are quite tense. Even if we wish to increase the proportion of capital construction, the money we can spare is still limited. Therefore,

whether new items or technical transformation are to be introduced, we should study the results of investment conscientiously. For this purpose some detailed work needs to be done well, such as accurate selection of key projects, establishment of rational investment structure with particular reference to problems existing in the structure of enterprises, doing a good job in comprehensive balance in various sectors, and so on.

In short, in our future construction we should pay attention to the following points: First, act according to our capability; second, attach special importance to the key projects; and third, give prominence to gaining economic results.

### III

What we are practicing is planned economy. Planned economy, established on the basis of public ownership of the means of production, is superior to capitalist economy, which is characterized by its competition and an anarchical state in production. However, objective superiority is one thing, and whether this superiority can be brought into full play is another. In the past 30-odd years this superiority was at one time quite evident but at another time was not so evident, or even proved to the contrary in practice. This had something to do with our understanding of the objective world and with our work performance.

Comrade Mao Zedong said in the winter of 1955: "Human beings have developed for hundreds of thousands of years. And in a place like China, only up to the present can we obtain the conditions to develop our own economy and culture in a planned way. Since we have obtained these conditions, the appearance of our country will change from year to year. A relatively great change will take place every 5 years. After several period of 5 years each, an even greater change will emerge." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, p 250) At the time Comrade Mao Zedong said this we were carrying out the First 5-Year Plan. At that time the economic situation was very good, and we were all very confident, saying with one voice that planned economy was excellent! Afterwards there came the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958, and then several years later saw the emergence of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Because of errors in decisionmaking, the planning work was weakened and sabotaged, resulting in a serious proportional imbalance which entailed repeated readjustments. As a result some people expressed doubt about the superiority of planned economy. After all, does planned economy work? Our reply is in the affirmative. The superiority of the socialist economic system lies precisely in that it can develop proportionately and in a planned way. It is true that in the past we traveled a tortuous road and suffered great losses. However, it must be clearly seen that our system has a great inherent strength of correcting our own mistakes and overcoming difficulties and hindrances. It is precisely on the basis of this strength that we can, through very arduous readjustment work, make our national economy tide over serious difficulties and step once again onto the path of healthy development. Taken as a whole, our planned economy has still scored great achievements in the past 30-odd years. With respect to agriculture, the cultivated area we have only constitutes less than 7 percent of the total cultivated area in the world, but we have resolved the problem of providing food and clothing to our people who account for nearly one-quarter of the world's population, and with it we basically satisfy the need for raw materials relating to agricultural and sideline products used for the construction of our country. As for industry, we have basically set up a rather complete industrial system with comprehensive categories, and have established thousands of large and medium-sized key enterprises. By the end of 1982 we had nearly 500 billion yuan in fixed assets and more than 150 billion yuan in floating capital. Compared with 1949, the national gross industrial and agricultural output value in 1982 increased by 1,730 percent, of which the gross agricultural output value increased by 360 percent and the gross industrial output value increased by 5,090 percent. In this period, even though our population nearly doubled the people's standard of living still registered a marked increase, thanks to the relatively rapid development of the economy. This was in sharp contrast to the situation of old China, in which the economic development was long in a state of stagnation and the people

lived a wretched life. Of course, if we had not committed those several grave errors in our work our recorded achievements should have been much greater.

The orientation of planned economy is correct and it must be adhered to. It should not be doubted or weakened. As for ways to effect planned economy, we had no experience at the beginning. Over the past 30-odd years we have learned from foreign experiences on the one hand, and have tried to find our way in practice on the other, thus establishing a management system for the implementation of planned economy. Looking at it from the present angle, it is still very imperfect and has many shortcomings, and there are problems on handling of the relationship between central and local authorities, and between the state and enterprises. Although the socialized grand production of our country has had a considerable scale, development is still very unbalanced. In agricultural production, the commodity rate of agricultural products is still low, and in some places a semi-self-sufficient economy exists. In industrial production, the development of division of labor and coordination is not good enough, and types of marketing and operation featuring big and comprehensive or small and comprehensive management exist. Communications are not good enough, and the means of statistics as well as the means of processing information are universally backward. It is impractical for the state to integrate all the economic activities into a unified plan, and it can only be a major plan coupled with minor freedoms, so that the initiative of various sectors and various economic modes can be brought into full play. Comrade Chen Yun pointed this out as early as 1956 when the socialist transformation of private industrial and commercial enterprises was completed. His idea at that time was: With respect to industrial and commercial operations, operations by the state and by the collective were the main elements of industry and commerce, but a certain amount of individual operations were attached which supplemented operations by the state and the collective; with respect to production plans, the major part of the country's industrial and agricultural products should be produced in accordance with production plans, but at the same time a portion of products should be produced freely according to variations of the market and within the scope permitted by the state plan; and in the socialist unified market the state market should be its principal element, but a free market within a certain scope and under the leadership of the state should be attached. This kind of free market should be under state leadership and supplement the state market, thus forming a part of the socialist unified market.

Unfortunately, at that time and a rather long period after that, this proposition had not been put into practice. On the contrary, the correct thing was repudiated and labeled as a wrong idea, thereby causing some inappropriate methods to become entrenched. This was manifested mainly in the following respects: the first was to make the economic forms excessively unified. In many fields of economic life, individual economy which possessed certain positive functions was restricted too severely on the grounds of cutting "the tail of capitalism", and for a time individual economy was almost completely disposed of; as for collective economy, emphasis was laid on practicing "larger in size and having a greater degree of public ownership" as well as "transition" to the economic system of ownership by the whole people. The second was that all enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people were all taken care of by the state in the form of unified revenue and expenditure, with all the losses or profits in care of the state, with the result that the enterprises had very little power and accordingly very little responsibility, and therefore they had little initiative to break new ground and were not in a position to deal effectively with variations or problems. The third was that there were no rational rules governing the relationship between central and local organs, with the result that things that should be centralized were not centralized enough, things that should be decentralized were not decentralized enough, sometimes centralization was practiced excessively, and sometimes decentralization was effected without restraint. And the fourth was that the authorities were accustomed to adopting administrative measures in handling matters, and they paid little attention to study of the relationship between supply and demand on the market and did not attach importance to the function of the laws of value, and therefore they were not good at using the economic lever and economic measures to guide



development of the national economy and operational activities in the production of enterprises. At times we also felt that there were defects in this practice and once advanced the question of reforming the system, but we concentrated our attention on the problem of the relationship between centralization of power and of local decentralization of power, paying little attention to problems concerning economic forms and the relationship between the enterprises and the state. As a matter of fact, under the guidance of the erroneous "leftist" ideology, it was impossible to solve problems radically in terms of the system. It was only after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that we truly had conditions for an overall reform of the economic system.

In the past few years some important reforms, especially in the rural areas, have been conducted. The orientation has been correct, the steps have been sound and well measured, and the results are outstanding. In the course of the reform, although some problems such as the excessive decentralization of materials and the uncontrolled handling of consumption funds have emerged which should be duly solved, taken as a whole, the economy has been invigorated through the reform, paving the way for further reform of the economic system. We should sum up our experiences and strenuously continue to explore new ways. In his report at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that "correct implementation of the principle of treating planned economy as the main element and market adjustment as a supplement is a fundamental issue in the reform of the economic system." In accordance with this basic principle, the following problems should be studied and well handled in planning the reform of the system.

The state should effect macroscopic control and guidance regarding the national economy through various measures, such as formulating and implementing economic plans, handling well important proportional relationships between accumulation and consumption and between agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry, stipulating an appropriate speed of economic development, handling well the orientation of development of the large industrial cities or of economic zones with industrial bases as centers, and so on. Some of the targets in the state plan are in the nature of a directive and some are in the nature of guidance, and both are absolutely necessary. With regard to the general scale of investment in fixed assets, key construction items, key enterprises, and important products that have a direct bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood, the total volume of wages, and other important aspects, plans in the nature of directives must be implemented and controlled by the state so as to ensure their fulfillment, or else it will do harm to the overall economic situation and to the development of the national economy along the path of planned economy. As for other than the above, it is not appropriate nor feasible for the state plan to exert overall control. Directives have a compulsive nature, but they should not resort to administrative orders alone in their implementation; and although guiding plans do not have a compulsive nature, appropriate targets still should be set for their execution, coupled with guidance on policy and requisite administrative intervention by the state. It should also be pointed out emphatically that no matter what forms are adopted in planning, we should be good at utilizing the laws of value and the means of regulating the economy, including taxation, pricing, credit, and so on. Strengthening the function of the means of regulating the economy is not in opposition to, but in conformity with, the principle of treating planned economy as the main element and market adjustment as the supplement. The better the use of the means of regulation or adjustment, the more smoothly plans will be completed. Ours is a socialist economy, and the policies concerning taxation, pricing, and credit are centrally formulated by the state. Therefore, we have full conditions to utilize the laws of value conscientiously and to make use of various means of economic adjustment to achieve our planned targets. As for the production and operation activities of the individual economy and of a considerable number of collective enterprises, to the extent permitted by policies and regulations of the state they should be allowed to conduct production and exchange in accordance with the laws of value and variations in market supply and demand; and as for the state-run enterprises, on the condition that

they can fulfill the tasks under the state plan in an all-round way, they can also make some self-determined arrangements in production based on market conditions. That is to say, market adjustment should be practiced. By implementing this method economic work will have a greater capability of meeting different requirements. Of course, spontaneous adjustment by means of the laws of value will not be without a certain degree of blindness in action. However, since the supply of raw materials and the sales of products cannot separate themselves from the state's planned market, the state can control their production and circulation through indirect planning and administration, and can use various economic levers such as pricing, taxation rate, and interest, to guide the activities of the enterprises so that they can gain better results and avoid blunders.

In implementing the economic management system of treating planned economy as the main element and market adjustment as the supplement, there is a great amount of work to be done. This comprises the reform concerning the system of plan management, the system of financial management, the system of material management, the system of commercial management, as well as the management system of prices, credit, and labor wages; in particular, proper methods should be adopted to solve the problem regarding the relationship between enterprises and the state so that state-run enterprises can no longer "eat from the same big pot" and can make greater contributions to the state, and so on. In this respect we still have a great "realm of necessity" before us, and we should conduct studies actively and prudently and gradually accumulate experiences through practice, and formulate feasible plans with corresponding laws and regulations to guide our actions.

Lenin said: "The balance constantly and consciously maintained amounts practically to planning." ("The Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 566) It was only after thorough deliberation that Stalin linked planning to proportionateness, which is a great contribution to the socialist political economics. If we want to do a good job in planning the economy, we must correctly arrange the speed and the relationship of proportion. At the same time, we must, through reforms, make concrete the guiding principle of treating planned economy as the main element and market adjustment as the supplement. Only in this way can we ensure that our national economy develops vigorously, steadily, and healthily.

#### STATE COUNCIL APPROVES ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

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[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA) -- In the first three quarters of 1983 the State Council approved a number of changes in administrative divisions at and above the county level in some provinces and autonomous regions:

#### Hebei Province

1. Tangshan Prefecture is abolished. Fengrun, Fengnan, Luan, Luannan, Yutian, Zunhua, Qianxi, Qianan, Tanghai and Leping Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Tangshan City.
2. Qinhuangdao City is placed under the direct leadership [ling dao 7325 1418] of the province. Funing, Changli and Lulong Counties of Tangshan Prefecture and Qinglong County of Chengde Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Qinhuangdao City.
3. Anci County is abolished and the area administered by Anci County is incorporated into Langfang City.
4. Hengshui County is abolished and the area administered by Hengshui County is incorporated into Hengshui City.

5. Jiaohe County is abolished and the area administered by Jiaohe County is incorporated into Botou City.

**Shanxi Province**

1. Changzhi and Lucheng Counties of Jindongnan Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Changzhi City.

2. Pingding and Yu Counties of Jinzhong Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Yangquan City.

3. Yuci County is abolished and the area administered by Yuci County is incorporated into Yuci City.

4. Linfen County is abolished and the area administered by Linfen County is incorporated into Linfen City.

5. Yuncheng County is abolished and Yuncheng City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

6. Jincheng County is abolished and Jincheng City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

7. Xin County is abolished and Xinzhou City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

8. Xinxian Prefecture is renamed Xinzhou Prefecture.

**Jilin Province**

1. Siping Prefecture is abolished. Siping City and Liaoyuan City are put under the direct leadership of the province. Huaide, Lishu, Shuangliao and Yitong Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Siping City. Dongfeng County is put under the jurisdiction of Liaoyuan City.

2. Dehui Prefecture is abolished. Nongan, Dehui, Yushu, Jiutai and Shuangyang Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Changchun City.

3. Yongji Prefecture is abolished. Yongji, Shulan, Jiaohe, Huadian and Panshi Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Jilin City.

4. Yanji County is renamed Longjing County.

**Heilongjiang Province**

1. Mudanjiang Prefecture is abolished. Hailin, Linkou, Ningan, Muling, Dongning, Hulin and Mishan Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Mudanjiang City. Suifenhe City remains a city (county level) directly under the province. Jidong County is put under the jurisdiction of Jixi City.

2. Hulan and Acheng Counties of Songhuajiang Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Harbin City.

3. Aihui County is abolished and the area administered by Aihui County is incorporated into Heihe City.

4. Tongbei County is abolished and the area administered by Tongbei County is incorporated into Beian City.

## Jiangsu Province

1. Suzhou Prefecture is abolished. Wu, Wujiang, Kunshan, Taicang and Shazhou Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Suzhou City. Changshu County is abolished and Changshu City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province. Jiangyin and Wuxi Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Wuxi City.
2. Zhenjiang Prefecture is abolished. Zhenjiang City is put under the direct leadership of the province. Dantu, Danyang, Yangzhong and Jurong Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Zhenjiang City. Gaochun and Lishui Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Nanjing City. Yixing County is put under the jurisdiction of Wuxi City. Wujin, Jintan and Liyang Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Changzhou City.
3. Nantong Prefecture is abolished. Nantong, Haimen, Qidong, Rudong, Rugao and Haian Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Nantong City.
4. Xuzhou Prefecture is abolished. Tongshan, Feng, Pei [3099], Pei [6729], Suining and Xinyi Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Xuzhou City. Donghai and Ganyu Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Lianyungang City.
5. Yangzhou Prefecture is abolished. Yangzhou City is put under the direct leadership of the province. Jiangdu, Hanjiang, Tai, Gaoyou, Jingjiang, Baoying, Taixing, Xinghua and Yizheng Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Yangzhou City. Taizhou City remains a city (county level) directly under the province.
6. Yancheng Prefecture is abolished. Yancheng County is abolished and Yancheng City is established under the direct leadership of the province. Jianhu, Sheyang, Funing, Dafeng, Binhai, Dongtai and Xiangshui Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Yancheng City.
7. Huaiyin Prefecture is abolished. Qingjiang City is renamed Huaiyin City and put under the direct leadership of the province. Huaiyin, Shuyang, Hongze, Guannan, Sihong, Lianshui, Suqian, Huaian, Siyang, Xuyi and Jinhu Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Huaiyin City. Guanyun County is put under the jurisdiction of Lianyungang City.

## Zhejiang Province

1. Ningbo Prefecture is abolished. Yin, Cixi, Yuyao, Fenghua, Ninghai and Xiangshan Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Ningbo City.
2. Jiaxing Prefecture is abolished. Jiaxing City and Huzhou City are put under the direct leadership of the province. Jiashan, Pinghu, Haining, Haiyan and Tongxiang Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Jiaxing City. Deqing, Changxing and Anji Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Huzhou City.
3. Shaoxing Prefecture is abolished. Shaoxing County is restored and part of the area administered by Shaoxing City becomes the administrative area of Shaoxing County. Shangyu, Zhuji, Sheng, Xinchang and Shaoxing Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Shaoxing City.
4. Panan County is restored and part of the area administered by Dongyang County becomes the administrative area of Panan County.
5. Longyou County is restored and part of the areas administered by Quzhou City and Jinhua City becomes the administrative area of Longyou County.



## Fujian Province

1. Sanming Prefecture is abolished. Sanmin City is put under the direct leadership of the province. Yong'an, Ninghua, Qingliu, Mingxi, Jianning, Taiping, Jiangshui, Sha, Youxi and Datian Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Sanming City.
2. Putian Prefecture is abolished. Mingqing, Yongtai, Fuqing, Changle and Pingtan Counties as well as Lianjiang and Luoyuan Counties of Ningde Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Fuzhou City.
3. Putian City is established, and part of the area administered by Putian County becomes the administrative area of Putian City. Putian City is under the direct leadership of the province. Putian and Xianyou Counties of the former Putian Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Putian City.
4. Shaowu County is abolished and Shaowu City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

## Shandong Province

1. Jining Prefecture is abolished. Jining City is put under the direct leadership of the province. Yanzhou, Qufu, Zou, Jiaxing, Jinxiang, Yutai and Weishan Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Jining City. Jining County is abolished and the area administered by Jining County is incorporated into Jining City. Wenshang and Sishui Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Taian Prefecture.
2. Weifang Prefecture is abolished. Weifang City is put under the direct leadership of the province. Changyi, Changle, Anqiu, Gaomi, Zhucheng, Wulian, Linqu, Yidu and Shouguang Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Weifang City. Wei County is abolished and the area administered by Wei County is incorporated into Weifang City.
3. Yantai Prefecture is abolished. Yantai City is put under the direct leadership of the province. Rongcheng, Wendeng, Muping, Rushan, Haiyang, Laiyang, Ye, Zhaoyuan, Qixia, Huang, Penglai and Changdao Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Yantai City. Weihai City remains a city (county level) directly under the province. Fushan County is abolished and the area administered by Fushan County is incorporated into Yantai City.
4. Liaocheng County is abolished and Liaocheng City is restored as a city (county level) directly under the province.
5. Linqing County is abolished and Linqing City is restored as a city (county level) directly under the province.
6. Linyi County is abolished and Linyi City is restored as a city (county level) directly under the province.
7. Heze County is abolished and Heze City is restored as a city (county level) directly under the province.
8. Laiwu County is abolished and Laiwu City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.
9. Xinwen City and Xintai County are abolished. Xintai City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province by merging Xinwen City and Xintai County.
10. Laixi County of Yantai Prefecture and Pingdu County of Weifang Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Qingdao City.

11. Huantai County of Huimin Prefecture is put under the jurisdiction of Zibo City.
12. Guangrao County of Huimin Prefecture is put under the jurisdiction of Dongying City.

#### Henan Province

1. Kaifeng Prefecture is abolished. Gong, Xinzheng, Mi, Dengfeng and Zhongmou Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Zhengzhou City. Lankao, Weishi, Tongxu, Qi and Kaifeng Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Kaifeng City.
2. Anyang Prefecture is abolished. Anyang City is put under the direct leadership of the province. Anyang, Xun, Qi, Lin and Tangyin Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Anyang City.
3. Puyang County is abolished and Puyang City is established to be under the direct leadership of the province. Neihuang, Hua, Qingfeng, Nanle, Changyuan, Fan and Taiqian Counties of Anyang Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Puyang City.
4. Xinxiang City is put under the direct leadership of the province. Ji and Xinxiang Counties of Xinxiang Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Xinxiang City.
5. Xiuwu and Boai Counties of Xinxiang Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Jiaozuo City.
6. Baofeng, Lushan and Ye Counties of Xuchang Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Pingdingshan City.
7. Xinan, Yanshi and Mengjin Counties of Luoyang Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Luoyang City.

#### Hubei Province

1. Xiangyang Prefecture is abolished. Xiangyang, Zaoyang, Yicheng, Nanzhang, Baokang and Gucheng Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Xiangfan City. Suizhou City and Laohekou City remain cities (county level) directly under the province.
2. Enshi Prefecture is abolished. Exi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture is established.  
  
Hefeng Tujia Autonomous County is abolished and Hefeng County is restored.  
  
Laifeng Tujia Autonomous County is abolished and Laifeng County is restored.  
  
Enshi County is abolished and the area administered by Enshi County is incorporated into Enshi City.
3. Jingmen City is put under the direct leadership of the province. Jingmen County is abolished and the area administered by Jingmen County is incorporated into Jingmen City.
4. Echeng City and Echeng County are abolished and Ezhou City is established. Ezhou City is under direct leadership of the province.
5. Xiaogan County is abolished and Xiaogan City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.
6. Xianning County is abolished and Xianning City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

7. Jun County is abolished and Danjiangkou City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.
8. Sui County is abolished and the area administered by Sui County is incorporated into Suizhou City.
9. Guanghua County is abolished and the area administered by Guanghua County is incorporated into Laohekou City.
10. Huangpi County of Xiaogan Prefecture and Xinzhou County of Huanggang Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Wuhan City.
11. Shennongjia Forest Zone in Yunyang Prefecture is put under the direct leadership of the province.

#### Hunan Province

1. Xiangtan Prefecture is abolished. You, Chaling, Ling and Liling Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Zhuzhou City. Xiangtan and Xiangxiang Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Xiangtan City. Liuyang County as well as Ningxiang County of Yiyang Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Changsha City.
2. Hengyang Prefecture is abolished. Hengyang, Hengnan, Hengshan, Hengdong, Changning and Qidong Counties as well as Leiyang County of Chenzhou Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Hengyang City. Qiyang County is put under the jurisdiction of Lingling Prefecture.
3. Shaodong and Xinshao Counties of Loudi Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Shaoyang City.
4. Yueyang City is put under the direct leadership of the province. Yueyang County is restored. A part of the area administered by Yueyang City becomes the administrative area of Yueyang County. Yueyang County is under the jurisdiction of Yueyang City.

#### Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

1. Luocheng County is abolished. Luocheng Mulao Autonomous County is established.
2. Fuchuan County is abolished. Fuchuan Yao Autonomous County is established.

#### Sichuan Province

1. Yongchuan Prefecture is abolished. Yongchuan, Jiangjin, Hechuan, Bishan, Rongchang, Dazu, Tongliang and Tongnan Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Chongqing City.
2. Wenjiang Prefecture is abolished. Wenjiang, Pi, Guan, Peng, Xindu, Xinjin, Chongqing, Qionglai, Pujiang and Dayi Counties are put under the jurisdiction of Chengdu City.
3. Luzhou City is put under the direct leadership of the province. Lu, Naxi and Hejiang Counties of Yibin Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Luzhou City.
4. Fushun County of Yibin Prefecture is put under the jurisdiction of Zigong City.
5. Deyang City is established. A part of the area administered by Deyang County becomes the administrative area of Deyang City. Deyang City is under the direct leadership of the province. Deyang, Zhongjiang and Mianzhu Counties of Mianyang Prefecture and Guanghan and Shifang Counties of the former Wenjiang Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Deyang City.

6. Fuling County is abolished and Fuling City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

7. Yaan County is abolished and Yaan City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

8. Youyang County is abolished and Youyang Tujia and Miao Autonomous County is established.

9. Xiushan County is abolished and Xiushan Tujia and Miao Autonomous County is established.

#### Yunnan Province

1. Yiliang County, Songming County and Lunan Yi Autonomous County of Qujing Prefecture and Luquan County of Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Kunming City.

2. Qujing County and Zhanyi County are abolished and Qujing City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

3. Yuxi County is abolished and Yuxi City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

4. Chuxiong County is abolished and Chuxiong City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

5. Baoshan County is abolished and Baoshan City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

6. Xiaguan City and Dali County are abolished and Dali City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

7. Zhaotong County is abolished and the area administered by Zhaotong County is incorporated into Zhaotong City.

#### Quizhou Province

1. Kaili County is abolished and Kaili City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

2. Duyun County is abolished and the area administered by Duyun County is incorporated into Duyun City.

3. Yuping County is abolished and Yuping Dong Autonomous County is established.

#### Shaanxi Province

1. Xianyang Prefecture is abolished. Xianyang City is put under the direct leadership of the province. Xingping, Sanyuan, Jingyang, Qian, Liquan, Yongshou, Bin, Changwu, Xunyi and Chunhua Counties as well as Wugong County and Yangling District of Baoji City are put under the jurisdiction of Xianyang City.

2. Lintong and Lantian Counties of Weinan Prefecture and Hu, Zhouzhi and Gaoling Counties of Xianyang Prefecture are put under the jurisdiction of Xian City.

3. Yijun County of Yanan Prefecture is put under the jurisdiction of Tongchuan City.



4. Weinan County is abolished and Weinan City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

5. Hancheng County is abolished and Hancheng City is established as a city (county level) directly under the province.

#### Gansu Province

1. Pingliang County is abolished and Pingliang City is restored as a city (county level) directly under the province.

2. Linxia City is restored. A part of the area administered by Linxia County becomes the administrative area of Linxia City. Linxia City is a city (county level) directly under the province. The Linxia County People's Government will move to Hanjiaji.

#### Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Pengyang County is established. A part of the area administered by Guyuan County becomes the administrative area of Pengyang County.

#### Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

1. Changji County is abolished and Changji City is established as a city (county level) directly under the autonomous region.

2. Aksu County is abolished and Aksu City is established as a city (county level) directly under the autonomous region.

3. Hotan City is established. A part of the area administered by Hotan County becomes the administrative area of Hotan City. Hotan City is a city (county level) directly under the autonomous region.

4. Hami County is abolished. The area administered by Hami County is incorporated into Hami City.

5. Korla County is abolished. The area administered by Korla County is incorporated into Korla City.

6. The Jeminay County People's Government will move to Tuo-pu-tie-re-ke.

#### PLA POETRY FORUM DENOUNCES SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK021116 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 83 p 3

[Report by Du Zhimin and Li Yan: "PLA Poetry-Writing Symposium Held in Beijing"]

[Text] So that poetry writing may flourish in the PLA, the PLA literature and art publishing house and the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY culture office recently held a joint PLA poetry-writing symposium in Beijing. Over 30 poets, poetry writers, and critics participated in the symposium. At the symposium Comrade Zhu Ziqi, poet and deputy secretary of the CPC Organization Department of the Chinese Writers' Association, and Ke Yan, poet and secretariat secretary of the Chinese Writers' Association, introduced and analyzed poetry writing and criticism in our poetry circle in recent years. They refuted the poetry theory and works of the so-called "emerging crowd of poems." Comrade Li Ying, deputy director of cultural department under the General Political Department and poet, also attended the symposium. He spoke on the duties of poets, poetry, and politics, and the relationship between poetry and livelihood.

This is the first time since the founding of the state that a poetry-writing symposium of the whole army was held so that PLA poetry writers could get together and swap their skills on poetry writing. Acting in the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC National Congress on literary and art circles, which must hold high the socialist banner, resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, and insist on the direction of "serving the two purposes," the symposium analyzed the army's poetry-writing situation in recent years, affirmed the achievements, noted the insufficiencies, and defined the direction of further poetry-writing development in the PLA. The participating comrades held that PLA poetry possesses a tradition we might be proud of. Generally speaking, poetry writings in recent years have been rather healthy and tended toward steady progress. The theme of poetry writing is getting wider in range while digging deeper and deeper on the subject of daily life. Some gratifying studies have also been made in the method of expression. Thus some better works are emerging, and so are a number of gifted new poetry writers. However, the development pace of PLA poetry is still far from satisfactory compared with results achieved through military-theme novels and reportage. This is expressed through the writers' field of vision, which is not wide enough, and through this sense of the times, which is not strong enough. A work on poetry which bears profound determination, strong feeling, and great breadth of spirit is still rare. Since some writers do not attach great importance to carrying forward our poetry's fine traditions on the issue of poetry nationalization, they are divorced from the readers to a certain extent. There are also individual writers who have written bad works under the influence of erroneous thinking. These problems must be solved through the practice of strengthening criticism and writing.

Many comrades say PLA readers do not like those riddle-like poets and are dissatisfied with the bourgeois liberalization tendency in poetry writing and criticism, with the ideological confusion and spiritual pollution created by supporters of the "emerging crowd of poems" and with the abnormal literary and art style. Participating comrades said we must hold high the socialist banner and clarify our direction of serving the people and socialism while insisting on ideological emancipation, continuing to implement the "double-hundred" policy, and carrying out literary and art studies. In the struggle on the literary and art front we must keep a sober mind, especially watch out for the influence of bourgeois liberalization thinking at present, and never let it pollute our poetry and our readers' soul. We must strengthen our study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, insist on plunging into the thick of life, and strive to widen our field of vision so we can write more fine poems which bear Chinese style and PLA characteristics and so we will be worthy of the name of our great people and of living in a great time.

#### SOCIALISM TEACHING FORUM CLOSES IN NANJING

OW020605 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0843 GMT 30 Oct 83

[By reporter Mou Weixu]

[Text] Nanjing, 30 Oct (XINHUA) -- The 12-day fourth national forum on the teaching of scientific socialism at party schools concluded here yesterday. Theoretical workers attending the forum earnestly discussed Comrade Wang Zhen's important speech on the present situation and tasks on the ideological and theoretical front. They said they would certainly uphold the four basic principles, eliminate spiritual pollution and stand in the van of the struggle against bourgeois liberalism. In the course of discussions the theoretical workers pointed out that combating spiritual pollution is an urgent but protracted task on the ideological and theoretical front.

This task, they said, should be carried out in all aspects of teaching and theoretical study. The representatives pointed out: Much work has been done in the last few years and considerable achievements have been made by the broad masses of theoretical workers in studying and publicizing the theory of scientific socialism, disseminating the four basic principles and building socialist spiritual civilization. This is the essential aspect of the situation. However, a few individuals have disseminated many erroneous theories and viewpoints contrary to fundamental Marxist theory and the four basic principles through newspapers and magazines and in classrooms, thus poisoning some young people. Wu Jixiang, director of the scientific socialism teaching and research section of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee's party school, said: We must correctly understand the complex and protracted nature of this struggle, remain sober-minded and be conscious fighters in combating spiritual pollution. In no way should we allow the bourgeois liberalist trend to shake the people's confidence in communism and damage our socialist modernization program. Many representatives pointed out: Upholding the four basic principles is not only a fundamental prerequisite for achievement of the four modernizations but also a salient feature of Chinese-type socialism. Without the four basic principles we will lose our bearings. For this reason, whether we wage a struggle against bourgeois liberalism and uphold the four basic principles is an important issue of right and wrong on which hinges the future of our country's socialist modernization program.

As a result of the discussions the theoretical workers became more clearly aware of their responsibilities. Cha Gan, director of the scientific socialism teaching and research section of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region's party school, said: The chief requirement of a Marxist-Leninist theoretical worker is that he is first of all a Marxist-Leninist. We must use the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as our guide. We must not divorce ourselves from this basic principle in carrying out so-called "pure academic study." Some representatives said: To be competent to perform the glorious and arduous tasks before them, theoretical workers should 1) purify their thinking, 2) rectify their organizations, 3) reinforce their solidarity, and 4) raise the level of their theoretical study accomplishment. At the present time, serious efforts should be made to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the documents of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC National Congress to grasp the necessary weapons for criticism.

The forum was held in commemoration of the 90th birthday of Comrade Mao Zedong. The representatives carried out extensive and in-depth discussions on the question of "building socialism with Chinese characteristics." The forum received more than 90 academic papers. Present at the forum were some 200 theoretical scientific socialist workers from various provincial, municipal and regional party schools, certain institutions of higher learning and academies, and schools run by PLA units as well as central-level departments.

[Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 29 October carries a short report on the conclusion of the above-mentioned forum, saying that Jiangsu Provincial Governor Gu Xiulian briefed its representatives on economic construction work in the province]

#### HAO JIANXIU, ZHANG JINGFU ATTEND AWARD CEREMONY

OW021303 Beijing XINHUA in English 12306 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Qian Changle, 27, a Beijing construction worker and Yan Chonghua, 28, a plasterer from Gansu Province, won top honors in a week-long national bricklaying and plastering contest here today.

At today's closing ceremony, the first ten of the 28 groups from throughout the country were awarded cloisonne cups for their outstanding work. Forty builders were named skilled state workers by the contest sponsors -- the ministry of Urban Construction and Environmental Protection, the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee and the Building Workers Trade Union. The winners will also be promoted.

The 112 contestants, half of whom bricklayers and half plasterers, came from all over China. The youngest was 20 and the oldest 28 years old. They were chosen for the final from preliminary contests held in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions starting in May. Among China's ten million building workers, 80 percent are young people.

Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, said at the ceremony here that the contest would help arouse the young people's enthusiasm and raise the quality of construction. It would also encourage workers to attain proficiency in building techniques.

Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Zhang Jingfu, state councillor, were present at today's ceremony.

#### QIAO SHI VISITS HUI NATIONALITY FARMER

OW291353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1656 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Feature report by XINHUA reporters Qin Fengxiang and Zhang Jin]

[Text] It was a sunny day with a gentle breeze in Yinchuan plain yesterday, in a clear and crisp autumn climate. At about 1000 Qiao Shi, head of the central delegation and alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; other members of the delegation; and Li Xuezhi, secretary of the party committee and Hei Boli, chairman of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region People's Government, made a special trip to Yinxin Commune in the suburb of Yinchuan City to visit Bai Tianzhong, a model worker and Hui nationality commune member there.

When Bai Tianzhong saw Comrade Qiao Shi he warmly grasped his hands and said happily: We are so happy that central leading cadres can spare time to make a special trip to visit the Hui nationality people here. Bai Tianzhong's family members led Qiao Shi and other comrades to their home and entertained them according to Hui custom. Bai Tianzhong excitedly told the guests that, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the good policies of the CPC Central Committee for people of all nationalities have enabled the Hui nationality people to increasingly improve their production work and livelihood. He said that 4 years ago he could not afford to buy a dairy cow but now he owns 24 of them, a small car, and a walking tractor. He said his family's total income exceeded 9,600 yuan last year and this year's income had exceeded 10,000 yuan. He added that this year he had produced 100,000 jin of fresh milk which had all been sold to the state for 22 cents per jin. To enable other commune members to become better off he offered young cows to many commune members, taught them how to raise cows, and volunteered to be cow-raising adviser to some commune members. At present the number of dairy cows raised by each of the 20 Hui and Han nationality households in his neighborhood was about the same as his.



Bai Tianzhong also told the guests that after he learned of the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on developing the great Chinese northwest by planting grass and trees, he applied to the government of his own accord to contract 200 mu of desert land of which 100 mu had already been reclaimed and planted with trees and grass.

After listening to Bai Tianzhong's briefings, Qiao Shi and other comrades praised him for not forgetting the state and collectives after getting rich and asked him concernedly about the source of cow feed, technical management, and his future production plans. Later they also visited Bai Tianzhong's cow farm.

Before Qiao Shi and the other comrades departed, Bai Tianzhong asked Qiao Shi to convey the gratitude of the Hui nationality people to the CPC Central Committee and pledged to contribute together with people of all nationalities to the development and greening of China's great northwest.

ZHU MUZHI, OTHERS MARK WENZHAI BAO ANNIVERSARY

HK311059 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 83 p 1

[Report: "Tea Party Held In Beijing To Mark the 2nd Anniversary of WENZHAI BAO"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon a tea party was held in the national CPPCC hall to mark the 2d anniversary of WENZHAI BAO. More than 150 people of press, publication, cultural, and educational circles, and responsible persons of the departments concerned were present at the party. They congratulated WENZHAI BAO on its success in improving quality, meticulously collecting and compiling materials, and turning itself into "one of the best newspapers" which concentrates the essence of newspapers throughout the country. From October this year, WENZHAI BAO has been jointly run by the GUANGMING RIBAO office and the All-China Journalists' Association and led by the GUANGMING RIBAO office.

Du Daozheng, editor-in-chief of GUANGMING RIBAO, presided over the tea party. Zhu Muzhi, Minister of Culture; Wang Yi, secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Journalists' Association; Yao Xihua, assistant editor-in-chief of GUANGMING RIBAO; Zhong Peizhang, director of the Press Bureau of the Ministry of Propaganda; Liao Gailong, deputy director of the party History Research Center of the CPC Central Committee, and Yang Zhanwu, deputy director of the Beijing Municipal Newspaper Publication Bureau, spoke at the tea party. Zhu Muzhi said that although leading cadres are very busy and must have a good grasp of the situation in various fields, WENZHAI BAO has done a good job in supplying the necessary information for leading cadres. The newspaper is small but quite often we can see important new viewpoints and things in it. Therefore many readers like it. He said that he likes WENZHAI BAO because it is worth reading and it is beneficial to him. In his speech Yao Xihua thanked people in various fields as well as readers and writers for supporting the newspaper. Zhong Peizhang presented WENZHAI BAO with the following inscription: "Collect the essence of a hundred schools of thought and develop the characteristics of a school of thought." Liao Gailong said that he likes WENZHAI BAO because it is concise, regularly reflects new viewpoints, and does not carry spiritual pollution. He hopes that WENZHAI BAO will play a more effective role in opposing spiritual pollution. Yang Zhanwu said that many readers like to read WENZHAI BAO and that staff and workers in the postal and telecommunications field should do a good job in distributing it.

CYL'S WANG ZHAOGUO AT YOUTH READING SYMPOSIUM

OW210043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Oct (XINHUA) -- The CYL Central Committee, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students Federation held a joint symposium today on "nationwide youth reading activities." In his speech at the symposium Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, expressed hope that experts and scholars in all fields would concern themselves with such activities and give positive guidance in that regard so that the broad masses of young people would receive a correct education and even greater benefits.

Hu Sheng, director of the Party History Research Center under the CPC Central Committee, said at the symposium: Young people must read all kinds of books. It is even more important that they read books selectively. Particularly at present, China is implementing a policy of opening the country to the outside world. All types of Western ideology and culture can enter China. In reading, young people must have an ideological base. And that is Marxism, with which they can distinguish good from bad.

Famous writer Yao Xueyin delivered a speech at the symposium. He said young people must read more books to raise their moral standards, broaden their knowledge and enhance their abilities.

Hu Hua, professor of the department of party history of Chinese People's University, spoke at the symposium. He expressed hope that young people would understand China's affairs through reading books. They should not only understand China's history but also become familiar with China's current situation and study its future. Responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee and the Beijing Municipal CYL Committee reported at the Symposium on the development of reading activities in Shanghai and Beijing.

SONG RENQIONG VISITS WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM

OW022208 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1329 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA) -- Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and honorary chairman of the China Volleyball Association, said today that the training of new athletes must begin from basic skills and that attention must be paid to basic training. As in the selection of cadres, it is also necessary to pay attention to a third echelon. Training should begin with young people and more effort should be made in this area.

Song Renqiong made these remarks this afternoon when he visited the leader, coach and all members of the Chinese women's volleyball team at the Chinese athletes' training site. The Chinese women's volleyball team will soon go to Japan to take part in the Third Asian Volleyball Championship tournament.

During the visit Yuan Weimin, leader and coach of the Chinese women's volleyball team, briefed Song Renqiong on the team's recent conditions.

Song Renqiong said: The Chinese women's volleyball team has now become the example for all other teams. Ideologically you must not relax under any circumstance. This is a very important experience. Otherwise, you will not play well even against a weak team. Therefore, you must take it seriously and yet not let it weigh on your minds.

Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, was also present at the visit.

COMMERCE MINISTRY DEMANDS ENTERPRISES' EFFICIENCY

OWO21835 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese commercial enterprises suffering losses have been urged to cut losses by the end of the year, according to a national telephone meeting called by the Ministry of Commerce this evening.

Addressing the nation, Vice-Minister Jiang Xi said that economic efficiency for commercial enterprises was relatively poor in 1982. Compared with 1981 the number of enterprises incurring losses increased by 33 percent and their losses shot up 68.5 percent. In the first nine months of this year economic efficiency of commercial enterprises under the ministry has been slightly improved. They made 18.8 percent more profit than in the same period last year. The number of enterprises with losses dropped by 2.4 percent and total losses by 5.3 percent. But these are still much higher than in the past.

Jiang Xi said that leaving aside price adjustments and rises in the interest rates of bank loans, the main reason has been the fact that fairly serious problems exist in management. He said that the Ministry of Commerce calls on commercial departments throughout the country:

- To fulfill targets for cutting losses and strive to fulfil or overfulfil the task of turning taxes and profits over to the state by the end of this year;
- To cut losses by enterprises by 20 to 30 percent compared with last year;
- And to take advantage of the peak business season to expand purchasing and marketing of commodities and cut circulation expenses.

Emphasis must be given to shaking up enterprises with losses, the vice minister said. If they cut all their losses by the end of the year, they will still be paid subsidies up to that date. If they cannot cut losses by the end of the year they will be paid no more subsidies and no bonuses will be paid to their employees. Incompetent cadres will be dismissed. The vice minister stressed that checking up on finances must be organized well and if economic crimes are discovered they must be strictly dealt with according to the law.

This move on the part of the Ministry of Commerce has been taken in line with a recent State Council decision which called on all industrial and commercial departments to cut costs and improve economic efficiency, Jiang Xi said.

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE GROWING RAPIDLY

OWO21043 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Wuhan, November 2 (XINHUA) -- The past three years have witnessed a rapid growth in China's motor vehicle insurance business since it resumed operation in 1980, according to a national meeting here.

The number of motor vehicles insured in the first eight months of this year increased 11 percent over 1982, when the figure was nearly five times of 1981. The number is expected to reach more than 800,000 by the end of this year, about one-third of the country's total number of motor vehicles in operation.

Motor vehicle insurance has become the second largest insurance business in China, next only to property insurance, according to the People's Insurance Company of China. Such insurance, which began soon after liberation in 1949 and was suspended in 1959, has spread from cities and towns to the countryside as more and more peasants have bought trucks.

In Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Guangdong, Fujian and Shandong, over 50 percent of the motor vehicles have been insured against damages or other risks. In rural areas, 140,000 motor vehicles had been insured by the end of August of this year.

The People's Insurance Company of China has decided to cut premiums for motor vehicles owned privately by peasants to promote rural insurance business. The company reported to have collected 140 million yuan of premiums for insurance against motor vehicle damage and third person liability in the first nine months of this year, 10 percent more than in all of 1982. At the same time, the company paid out 53 million yuan in insurance indemnity.

#### TWO NEW CEMENT PLANTS TO START PRODUCTION IN 1984

OW021057 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- China's biggest cement plant -- the Jidong Cement Plant in Tangshan, north China, has been completed and will go into operation by the end of the year, according to a local report. With the whole production process controlled by electronic computers and some one hundred workers to man the production line, it will produce 1.55 million tons of cement annually.

At the same time, Anhui Province in east China reported completion of foundations for workshops at the Ningguo Cement Plant, one of the three major cement plants now under construction. It is designed to produce 1.5 million tons of cement annually. Six hundred and seventy-two technical workers have already been trained to staff the plant scheduled to go into operation in September, 1984.

The major equipment of the two plants were imported from Japan.

China has 52 large and medium-sized cement plants and 4,000 small ones. Total output in 1982 was 95 million tons.

The completion of the two big cement plants will ease to a certain extent the strained situation in cement supply resulting from the booming building trade in recent years, according to building materials department here.

#### ECONOMIC COMMISSION BOOSTS RARE EARTH TECHNOLOGY

OW011232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- The State Economic Commission has called for the popularization of rare earths technology in production. A recent circular of the commission put responsibility on local governments for 13 items of rare earths technology for use in aluminum, iron and steel products, glassware, ceramics, fertilizers, wool dyeing and tanning. The commission said that use of rare earths must be speeded up and efforts must be made to double the quantity of rare earths used in production by the end of 1985.



China ranks first in industrial deposits of rare earths in the world and second in production capacity, according to the State Economic Commission. It is now able to turn out more than 100 products in over 200 specifications used in the metallurgical, chemical, plastics, glass and ceramics industries as well as in tanning and medicine.

#### CHINA NATURAL RESOURCES SOCIETY ESTABLISHED

OW230801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese ecologist called for better utilization, exploitation and protection of China's natural resources here today. Qi Kechang noted China's per-capita reserves of many natural resources were well below the world average, due to the country's large population. Therefore, he stressed, it was all the more important to promote research on reasonable use of natural resources. Qi made the remarks at the inauguration meeting of the China Natural Resources Society.

Sun Hongli, deputy director of the Commission for Comprehensive Exploration of Natural Resources under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, described the society as an academic mass organization with 900 members throughout the country. Sun said the society will promote academic research on natural resources. It will also provide consultancy services for better exploitation, utilization, protection, control and management of major natural resources, draft social and economic development programs, and take an active part in international academic exchanges.

Present at today's ceremony were Pei Lisheng, vice-president of the China Association for Science and Technology. The first academic meeting of the society, held after the inauguration, was attended by more than 200 experts in earth sciences, oceanology, zoology, botany, ecology and meteorology. Over 100 papers will be presented on theories and methods of research, the international trends in the field. Exploitation and utilization of natural resources in northwest China's loess highlands, the Heilongjiang River-Songhua River-Nenjiang River Plain, the North China Plain, the rolling grounds south of the Yangtze River and Hainan Island will also be read.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON GEOLOGICAL WORK SHIFT TOWARD WEST

HK310902 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 83 p 5

["Special commentary" by Zhu Xun, vice minister of geology and minerals: "The Great Responsibility of Geological Work in the Strategic Shift Toward the West"]

[Text] The key projects of China's economic exploitation will undoubtedly be shifted to northwest China at the end of this century and early next century. This move represents the need to further exploit resources in the northwest and to coordinate economic development between the eastern and western parts of China and make the country stronger. It has become a glorious historical task of geological work to pioneer exploitation of the northwest.

Northwest China, situated in the middle of the Euro-Asian continent, has a complicated geological structure, soil layers of various eras, and a wide expanse of sediment and ore. Therefore it abounds in many rich varieties of mineral resources. Qilian Mountain, Qinling Mountain, and Chaidamu Basin have been termed the "treasury" and "treasure basin."

Since the founding of the PRC, geological workers who have worked side by side with people of various nationalities in the northwest have done much study of geological conditions, surveying of mineral and water resources, and carrying out of engineering geological work, and they have made certain achievements. So far more than 500 big and medium ore deposits have been located; 20 percent of them are now being exploited. The rest of the more than 400 big and medium ore deposits are ready for exploitation. By the end of last year 90 kinds of ore deposits had been located. These minerals include nickel, molybdenum, rhenium, selenium, lithium, magnesium salt, bromine, potassium, serpentine for producing fertilizer, periodotite, mica, asbestos, silicon, barite, pharmacolite, lime for chemical industry, sodium nitrate, feldspar, mold clay, pottery clay, and others, with their deposits ranking first in the country. What merits our particular attention is that there is a very big potential for energy resources in the northwest. For example, Xinjiang has very rich coal resources. Zhungeer Basin, Talimu Basin, and Chaidamu Basin are considered areas with considerable gas potential resources. All these represent an important material foundation for exploitation of the northwest.

The premise for shifting key economic exploitation to the northwest is preparatory work. It is therefore particularly urgent for geological departments to do a good job in making preparations and creating conditions for shifting key state construction projects. Geological work represents the foundation and pioneering cause for the national economy. The state strategic plan for exploiting the northwest that includes the building of such projects as railways, highways, electric power stations, mines and factories, and reservoirs and dams, the construction of central cities and economic regions, and the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, and forestry, all need the related reference materials of energy resources, water resources, and metal and nonmetal resources, engineering geology, hydro-geology, environmental geology, and soil geology, as well as enormous advance preparation work that must be carried out by geological departments. As geological work involves the study and research of many kinds and stages of underground situations, it consequently requires a longer cyclical period. Therefore, to make ample preparation for shifting key state economic construction projects by the end of this century, it is imperative for geological departments to shift their own key work in advance, and from now on they must gradually increase ideological work -- particularly the study of geology -- in the west. During the 1990's it is imperative to rapidly shift key work to the northwest, with western areas the priority.

To promote exploitation of the northwest, geological departments must study and gradually understand the strategic ideas of leading CPC Central Committee comrades about shifting key state construction projects to the northwest. We must step up education with the main idea: "It is glorious to devote ourselves to geological work, hard work, and contribute toward locating ore deposits." It is also imperative to disseminate and commend an enthusiastic spirit in exploiting and pioneering a great cause. We must, under the general state principle, define and implement related policies, develop the ranks of geological workers in the west, and encourage capable persons to go to western China areas that are still to be exploited to step up the strength of geological work in these areas.

The current work of geology and mineral production must be carried out around the strategic goal of quadrupling national gross industrial and agricultural output value in this century. Geological departments must fulfil the needs of geological work required by key state construction projects; at the same time it is also necessary to gradually increase the investment and power of geological work in the west to step up geological work in western China areas and coordinate geological development between the eastern and western parts of the country.

We must understand that, at present, the state faces economic difficulties and consequently investment in geological work is also limited. It is impossible for the state, for some time to come, to considerably increase investments for geological work in the west. To strengthen geological work in western China we must rely mainly on tapping the potential of geological departments themselves. As long as we are able to strengthen leadership, mobilize the initiative of various aspects, improve work efficiency, and curtail the strength of the second and third fronts to strengthen the first front, much work can be done to develop the West's geological work in a big way.

Concretely speaking, geological work in the west can be strengthened in two ways. Between now and the 1990's we must mainly strengthen the study of geological theory, regional geological surveys, the survey of mineral resources, regional geophysical and geo-chemical surveys, and regional hydro-geological and engineering geological surveys, and do a good job in mineral prediction and regional divisions. In the subsequent decade it will be imperative, on the basis of the above-mentioned work, to make new achievements in such aspects as the production of energy ore, mass exploitation of rich mineral resources, and the production of the ores badly needed by the country, provide a number of new mineral resource bases that can be exploited, and provide materials for hydro-geology and engineering geology required by big projects so that mineral resources in the west will be able to demonstrate their advantage.

Geological work is highly technical, with scientific research as one characteristic. Finding a new location of ore deposits is often related to certain basic geological work or technical equipment. To make new achievements in locating ore deposits in the west, we must concentrate our efforts on such aspects as key geological and basic geological questions and key technology and equipment; and organize various forms of united, scientific research and academic activities and mobilize the forces of various aspects such as education, scientific research, and production. All these aspects also represent a way to strengthen scientific and technical support toward the west by the east to help the former have more technical staff and make quicker achievements.

#### ECONOMIC LAW RESEARCH INSTITUTE CREATION URGED

OW290833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Shenyang, October 29 (XINHUA) -- A State Council official called for nationwide academic exchange on the theory of economic law and proposed that a national research institute of Chinese and international economic law be set up.

Speaking Friday at the national symposium on the theory of economic law which opened here October 24, Gu Ming, deputy secretary general of the State Council and head of the Economic Legislation Research Center, said that his proposals were aimed at founding a scientific theory of economic law, characteristically Chinese and in keeping with China's specific conditions. Research on the theory, Gu Ming said, is a major issue for Chinese economists and specialists in economic law.

He said that economic laws were playing a more and more important role in China's modernization drive and economic activities. Among the more than 1,700 important laws and regulations China has promulgated since 1949, the year when the People's Republic was founded, over 70 percent are economic laws. The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee and the State Council have over the past four years promulgated more than 80 major economic laws and regulations.

Meanwhile, he added, various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and departments under the State Council have also promulgated a number of regional regulations.

Economic laws have played a major role in protecting socialist relations in production and safeguarding normal economic order, he said. He listed the following progress in economic law research over the past few years:

-- Organizations in charge of economic legislation have been set up in 22 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and 36 departments under the State Council as a result of the growing use of legal means to govern economic activities;

-- Specialties or courses in economic law are offered in 46 law schools and universities and the theory of economic law is now a required course for all students in law and business schools.

-- Researchers have reached identical or similar conclusions on some major theoretical issues, such as the characteristics of economic laws, the subjects they regulate and their functions in national economy.

He said that researchers, legislators and judicial workers should keep in touch with each other and go deep into the realities of life in order to find solutions to the major issues in the theory of China's economic law. (He also) stressed the importance of a free atmosphere in scientific pursuits.

#### STATE FARMS INTRODUCE FAMILY CONTRACT SYSTEM

OWO12233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 November (XINHUA) -- The family contract system has been introduced among 1.2 million state farm workers across China, or one-third of the country's total, announced a national forum which closed here today. Sixty papers and investigation reports read at the seven-day forum supported introduction of the system.

The state farm administrative bureau of Bayannur League, Inner Mongolia, which had had serious losses every year for 20 years, introduced the system in its 18 state farms in 1981. A profit of more than 50,000 yuan was produced in 1982. This year the profit surpassed one million yuan and the average net income of each state farm worker was 280 yuan more than his basic wages.

#### 164 MONKS COMPLETE BUDDHIST TRAINING COURSE

OWO20908 Beijing Xinhua in English 0824 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Nanjing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- One hundred and sixty-four monks completed a one-year Buddhist training course at the Qixia Monastery in Nanjing this week. The course, run by the Buddhist Association of China, drew students between 18 and 25 years of age from 86 monasteries in 18 provinces and cities. It included classes on the history of Buddhism, Buddhist scriptures, Chinese language, geology and history, and featured lectures by noted abbots and venerables.

At a ceremony marking the occasion, venerable Ming Shan, head of the training course and the abbot of Qixia Monastery, urged the monks to achieve the great wish of Buddhism by repaying the favor of the country and all living beings and contributing to Buddhism.



Zhao Puchu, president of the Buddhist Association of China, sent a congratulatory letter from Beijing to the students, elders and other religious representatives attending the ceremony.

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BRIEFS

NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS MEETING -- The meeting to mark the founding of the nationwide rural communications technological information network and the meeting on technological exchanges were held in Zhengzhou on 23 October. Experts, scientists, and technologists attended from 26 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, including Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Sichuan, and Yunnan; and 8 units, including the scientific and technological information group and the design institute under the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. After the establishment of the information network, it will shoulder the tasks of exchanging and disseminating new and advanced rural communications technology and techniques.

[Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Oct 83 HK]

SHANDONG CPC PLENARY SESSION OPENS

## Su Yiran Speech

SK030430 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Qiao Lianzhen), the Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Shandong Provincial CPC Committee opened at the Nanjiao Guest House on the morning of 2 November. The major items of the session's agenda are to relay and study the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and speeches given by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the session and to discuss how and devise ways to implement the decision adopted by the CPC Central Committee to eliminate spiritual pollution.

At the session, Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech relaying the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the important speeches given by the leading comrades of the central authorities. In his speech, Comrade Su Yiran stated: The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee had a concentrated discussion on the issue of party rectification that has been long expected by people both inside and outside the party and looked for by people inside and outside the country. The session adopted a Marxist document concerning party rectification, which has immediate significance and a long-term historic importance, and has made overall arrangements for the party rectification movement. Achieving success in rectifying the party is an important and necessary step taken by our party in winning a new victory in the new historic period. It also is the fundamental guarantee of fulfilling the grand target set forth by the 12th CPC Congress and building China into a modern socialist country with highly-developed democracy and civilization.

Comrade Su Yiran stated: The decision and decisive policy set forth by the CPC Central Committee in regard to party rectification and eliminating spiritual pollution totally conform with the province's actual situation, and have been well received by the broad masses of party member cadres and the people. Therefore, party organizations and all party members at all levels throughout the province should earnestly study and resolutely implement the decision and policy.

Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the plenary session. Attending the session were 70 members and 14 alternate members. Among those who attended the session as observers were members of the provincial advisory commission and the provincial discipline inspection commission; responsible party comrades from the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, and from the provincial CPPCC Committee; and principal responsible comrades from the leading party members' groups under the provincial level departments and from the party committees of the provincial higher educational institutions.

## Lu Maozeng Speech

SK030615 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the provincial CPC Committee's plenary session. In his speech he stated: In speeches delivered at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun earnestly pointed out the issue of eliminating spiritual pollution stemming from the ideological front. The issue is of great importance, was just put forward in time, and is strongly aimed at solving some problems. It fully reflects the common desire of the entire party and the people throughout the country.

Efforts to earnestly eliminate spiritual pollution will certainly play an important role in accelerating the pace of the drive for party rectification and smooth progress in guilding the two civilizations. The spirit of speeches given by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun totally conforms to the practical situation prevailing in Shandong Province. Judging from the current situation prevailing in the entire society, the seriousness of spiritual pollution is shocking. Some persons contend that it is also natural for a socialist society to give rise to alienation. Some reject the party's leadership over literary and art work and advocate that literary and art creation should be carried out under absolute freedom, resulting in erroneous viewpoints, such as arbitrarily describing flowers as they blossom, arbitrarily touching sore social spots so long as they exist, arbitrarily giving expression to emotions as long as they arouse, and arbitrarily voicing feelings harbored by them. Some spread or support views that run counter to the four basic principles, preach capitalism, and belittle socialism. The essence of spiritual pollution is aimed at spreading the corrosive and outmoded thinking of various bourgeois and other exploiting classes and spreading ideas of lacking confidence toward socialism, the communist cause, and the CPC's leadership.

Comrade Lu Maozeng stated: In eliminating spiritual pollution, it is first necessary to earnestly do a good job in studying a series of important documents adopted at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Efforts should be made to upgrade the consciousness of opposing and eliminating spiritual pollution and to orient ideology and action on the decisive policy set forth by the central authorities. On the basis of studying the documents in order to upgrade understanding, it is necessary to adopt effective measures for resolutely blocking all channels that traffic in materials concerning spiritual pollution, such as realistically strengthening the inspection work in custom houses, industrial-commercial administrative offices, and in public security, strengthening censorship over show programs and actors and artists who give performance independently, and further doing a good job in conducting checkups and consolidation of newspapers, periodicals, and radio and television programs. Efforts should be made to realistically do a good job in ensuring political and ideological soundness. We should also continue to carry out an extensive and penetrating campaign of "five stresses and four beauties" and the "three ardent loves" in an effort to vigorously encourage healthy trends and combat evil trends and to upgrade the ability of the broad masses of party members, cadres, and the people in distinguishing right from wrong, blocking corrosive influence and in combating spiritual pollution to enable themselves to actively expose, criticize, and block spiritual pollution stemming from various fields.

#### SHANGHAI STRENGTHENS ECONOMIC TIES WITH INTERIOR

OW020841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Shanghai, November 2 (XINHUA) -- About 300 cooperative enterprises have been set up between Shanghai and other regions across China as part of the plan to blend the city's technical advantages with resources in other areas, according to the municipal authorities.

Shanghai, China's leading industrial city, possesses advanced technology, equipment and numerous technicians. But lack of raw materials sometimes hinders Shanghai's industrial development. For example, production of a high-grade tonic food had to be suspended in Shanghai because of want of materials, though the food sells well. Meanwhile, shortage of technology, funds and facilities renders resources idle in other areas. Development of resources accounts for a large portion of Shanghai's cooperative ventures. Agreement has been reached with Yunnan Province to open up its tin ore, with Shanxi Province to build coal mining projects, and with Heilongjiang to utilize its livestock resources for food processing industry.

To develop economy in China's border areas where minority nationalities live, Shanghai has signed more than three hundred contracts with the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, the Ningxia Hui autonomous region and Yunnan province. Contracts cover textiles, machine-building, chemicals, transportation, commerce, building materials and coal mining. Long-term scientific and technological contracts have also been signed to help further economic relations with other regions. Shanghai has so far undertaken 1,500 research projects for provincial enterprises. An electricity-saving technique developed by a Shanghai research institute has yielded good results in iron and steel plants in Kunming and Jinan. Each blower of steel-smelting furnace saves 1.2 million kWh of electricity a year. The down garments and bedding produced by a Shanghai-Jiangxi joint enterprise are very popular at a Shanghai exhibition. In 1982, Shanghai sent more than 1,500 technicians to factories elsewhere in the country to give technical consultancy. More than 10,000 technicians and workers from other cities have been trained in Shanghai.

#### ANHUI STEPS UP GRAIN CENTER CONSTRUCTION

OW291441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Hefei, October 29 (XINHUA) -- A contract system has been adopted in Anhui Province to step up construction of commercial grain centers. Now the provincial grain department has signed such contracts with eight commercial grain production centers in the hilly areas between the Yangtze and the Huai He where natural conditions are favorable for developing grain production. Under the contracts, the province and the state will provide 10 million yuan to each of the eight centers during the period between 1983 and 1985. Each center is required to product 12,500 tons of marketable grain each year in addition to state quotas starting from 1985. The contract system will ensure that the state investment will be used to the best advantage and the objectives achieved, said Wang Yuzhao, governor of the province. In the past, he said, the grain production centers did not undertake economic responsibilities as a result, the state spent of lot of money to help them raise production, but results were usually unsatisfactory. He said that state investment will mainly be used for developing agrosience, including popularizing agrotechnique, improving fine seed strains, and ameliorating soils of low-yielding fields and building water conservancy projects.

Now the eight production centers have worked out comprehensive and detailed plans after surveying the areas' climate, soil, geography and water conservancy facilities as well as their capacity to fight natural disasters, level of scientific farming and practice of the job responsibility system. Liuan County, one such center, has a rural population of 1.2 million and 98,500 hectares of farmland. As 75 percent of its farmland is under rice, the county needs 600 million cubic meters of water for irrigation each year. Though water is abundant in the county, only 300 million cubic meters are currently available, while 20 percent of the farmland is frequently waterlogged. The county has begun to build 28 irrigation projects and four canals to irrigate 11,300 hectares and expand drainage capacity.

Another center, Tianchang County, is well irrigated and concentrates on agricultural sciences, setting up networks to spread farming techniques, to reproduce superior crop varieties and protect crops. A farming technique service center in the county will experiment with seeds, crop protection, soil and fertilizer, exchanging data and technical training. Fengyuang County, a pioneer of the job responsibility system, has set up two farming technique schools enrolling 800 students each year.

Governor Wang Yuzhao said that if these commercial grain production centers prove successful, more will be built in coming years. The province also plans to adopt the same method to establish centers for industrial crop production, animal husbandry, aquatic products and timber.



GUANGXI CPC HOLDS PLENARY SESSION ON RECTIFICATION

HK030620 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The ~~Seventh~~ Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Guangxi Regional CPC Committee was held in Nanning from 28 October to 1 November. The session resolutely supported the Central Committee decision on party rectification and the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The participants pledged, in accordance with the Central Committee's arrangement, to seriously rectify all party organizations in the region.

Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang and Deputy Secretaries Wei Chunshu, Zhou Guanchun, Huang Yun, Jin Boasheng, and Chen Huiguang attended and presided at the session, which was attended by 57 members and 19 alternate members of the regional CPC Committee. In addition 64 people, including responsible party-member comrades from all fronts and the prefectural and city CPC Committees, attended as observers. Over 100 responsible party-member comrades of regional organs, institutes of higher education, and the PLA listened to a report conveying the spirit of the 2d plenary session of the 12th Central Committee. Central work group leader Comrade Zhou Yifeng and deputy leaders Comrades Mao Duo and Wang Hao also attended.

The main agenda of the session was to convey and implement the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang spoke on the proceedings at the plenary session. He also conveyed the spirit of the forum convened by the Central Committee after the second plenary session. He also spoke at the conclusion. Comrades Jin Boasheng and Qin Yingji respectively conveyed the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the second plenary session. Comrades Wei Chunshu, Zhou Guanchun, and Huang Yun delivered speeches on specific topics.

After serious and lively discussion, the plenary session unanimously approved a resolution on seriously studying and implementing the Central Committee decision on party rectification. The resolution held: Studying the central decision and the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun constitutes an important component of all-round party rectification. It is the ideological basis of and an important guarantee for doing a good job in party rectification. The party committees at all levels must immediately organize the party members to study the decision and speeches in accordance with the central demands, and also ensure that this study imbues the entire process of party rectification so that the party members will truly understand the necessity and urgency of party rectification, have a clear idea of the nature and program of the party, the criteria for party members, and the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods for party rectification, enhance understanding of the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and spontaneously become qualified party members.

The resolution proposed: In accordance with the actual situation in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and readjusting the leadership groups in Guangxi, the party organizations of the regional-level leadership organs will carry out all-round party rectification after the Spring Festival next year. Before then, in connection with the work of handling leftover problems, it is necessary to organize the party members to seriously read the documents on party rectification. After the Spring Festival, they should continue to carry out appropriate deepgoing study in connection with the specific measures for party rectification. Party organizations of prefectures, cities, counties, and lower levels must also organize the party members to seriously study the documents on party rectification and to make ideological preparations for all-round party rectification in the next stage.

Party members of grassroots units should be organized to study by means of study classes, lectures, meetings, lessons and so forth. Units that have not yet put party organizational life on a sound basis must do so. Party schools at all levels must plan to train a backbone study force for lecturing on the documents on party rectification.

The resolution stressed: In studying the documents on party rectification, it is necessary to implement the principle of linking theory with reality, simultaneously study and make corrections, and curb the continued spread of unhealthy trends. The party organizations must solve as quickly as possible the outstanding problems in their units. Party members who have made mistakes of various kinds must take the initiative to correct them, instead of waiting in a passive fashion.

The resolution pointed out: The region's current work of handling leftover problems and readjusting the leadership groups is in the nature of party rectification. In particular, weeding out [qing li] people of three categories is the key to purifying the organizations and an important component of all-round party rectification. In the past few months, under the direct concern and leadership of the Central Committee and the specific help and supervision of the central work group, the region has scored very great success in handling leftover problems. However there are still many problems, and the task remains very arduous. Party committees must fully understand and identify the work of handling leftover problems and of party rectification, advance resolutely and steadily in accordance with the central decision on party rectification, and work in a thoroughly sound way.

Readjusting the leadership groups well is the precondition for launching all-round party rectification. Leadership groups with many problems unable to exercise leadership in a normal manner must be immediately readjusted.

The resolution stressed: Eliminating spiritual pollution is a major policy decision of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and an important content of party rectification. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our region's ideological front has done much work and scored great success in publicizing the four basic principles and building socialist spiritual civilization. However, there are also many problems. In particular, phenomena of spiritual pollution exist. The essence of spiritual pollution is to disseminate all kinds of bourgeois and other exploiting-class corrupt and moribund ideology and spread lack of faith in the socialist and communist causes and party leadership. It does very great harm and can bring calamity on the country and people.

In connection with studying the documents on party rectification, party organizations at all levels must ensure that all party departments can clearly understand the seriousness and harmfulness of current spiritual pollution and the necessity and urgency of changing the weakness and laxity in leadership on the ideological front, hold aloft the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the four basic principles, adopt a serious attitude, and spontaneously launch active ideological struggle. It is essential to take resolute measures to rapidly get rid of all pornographic videotapes, books, publications, pictures, booklets and so forth. It is necessary to launch comradely, serious, truth-seeking, and convincing criticism of erroneous words and deeds among comrades and mistakes in work. Every party-member cadre must seriously review his incorrect and wrong words and deeds and make sincere self-criticism. Every party member must undertake this self-criticism, and nobody is allowed to avoid it.

We must pay attention to cultivating stepping up the cultivation of political work personnel and the building of the political work contingent, improving the level of political work, and more effectively resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution from bourgeois and other exploiting-class ideologies.

The resolution demanded that the party organizations at all levels continue to strengthen leadership. They must grasp study well. Every party organization must make specific arrangements for study, and grasp self-study, guidance, and discussion well. It is necessary to strengthen supervision and inspection and promptly solve problems that arise in study. Leading party-member cadres, especially at and above the county level, must set an example, take the lead to study in connection with reality, and simultaneously study and correct things.

The resolution also stressed: Economic construction is the work focus of the whole party, and must not be relaxed at any time. We must closely integrate study for party rectification with economic construction and other work. At present we must pay particular attention to raising economic results, reducing deficits and increasing surpluses, and cracking down on crime and serious economic crime.

The plenary session called on the whole body of party members in the region to seriously study, enhance understanding, brace their spirit, and stimulate the development of production and all other work.

#### HENAN GOVERNOR SETS TARGETS FOR ENTERPRISES

OW012047 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0042 GMT 29 Oct 83

[By reporters Hao Jian]

[Text] Zhengzhou, 29 Oct (XINHUA) -- Henan recently held an urgent conference to discuss the problems of stopping deficits and increasing profits. Some powerful measures were adopted at the meeting to solve the problems.

He Zhukang, governor of Henan Province, pointed out at the meeting that the economic performance of Henan's industrial enterprises was still unsatisfactory this year, resources consumption is still excessive and waste is still enormous and widespread. He said: It must be realized that the province still has great potential to cut losses and increase profits, and that as long as the leaders at various levels are determined to achieve better performance, they certainly can attain their goal. For this reason, the provincial party committee and the provincial government demand that the following targets be achieved: The original target set for the province's revenue this year must be overfulfilled; deficits incurred by industrial enterprises must be kept under 80 million yuan; operational losses must be basically eliminated; losses tolerated by policy must be reduced by at least 20 percent; and profit-making enterprises must increase their profits by at least 10 percent.

He Zhukang continued: To attain these targets, the province has decided to adopt the following measures:

1. Enterprises whose raw and semifinished materials and energy resources are not assured, whose market is uncertain, and who have been operating in the red for a long time must be closed with resolve.
2. Enterprises which are operating in the red because of mismanagement must be charged with the responsibility to reverse deficits within a time limit. The secretaries and directors of those enterprises which fail to achieve this within the time limit must resign or face immediate dismissal, and the pay of the cadres and staff members of these enterprises shall be reduced and no bonuses shall be issued to them. Those enterprises which achieve remarkable success within the time limit shall be commended.

3. A fixed amount of subsidies shall be set for enterprises whose losses are tolerated by policy. Capital saved by reducing losses can be divided and a certain percentage can be retained by the enterprise. Losses exceeding the limit shall not be subsidized.
4. Under the premise of giving consideration to state, collective, and individual interests, small state-owned enterprises which have been operating in the red for many years may be allowed to handle their own profits or losses through the signing of collective contracts. Their income tax shall also be exempted for 1 year.
5. No subsidies shall be given to those enterprises operating in the red after 29 September 1983.
6. Profit-making enterprises must adopt measures to stop their losses from production of some goods, which are nevertheless marketable, within a time limit; production of unmarketable goods must be stopped immediately.
7. Any enterprise whose annual losses exceed the total amount of pay for its staff members and workers and whose products are not urgently needed by the state shall be reorganized with its operation suspended.
8. Pay readjustment of a money-losing enterprise, if it is discovered to have feigned a profit to cover up its deficits, shall not only be suspended, but the responsibility of the leaders of units concerned in that enterprise will also be investigated.



XIZANG PARTY MEETING STRESSES SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK030403 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee held a rally of party-member cadres on the ideological front yesterday afternoon to convey the relevant instructions of the CPC Central Committee and carry out mobilization for the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution. Li Wenshan, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, presided. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Ba Sang conveyed the spirit of the relevant documents of the Central Committee. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang made an important speech on eliminating spiritual pollution.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: Spiritual pollution is not just a problem on the ideological front. It already involves other fields. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech on this problem in ideology, theory, and literature and art fields has had a very great effect. Comrade Yin Fatang said: This battle has now been launched, and we are now mobilizing. The current preparatory work is to create public opinion and eliminate the effects of spiritual pollution. This is identical to party rectification, and is part of it. As fighters on the ideological front and engineers of people's souls, those in the ideological education sector have especially great responsibility. Comrades working in ideological education must, with their own articles and works, teach the people of all nationalities to work hard. This is a great and glorious task.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: The current outstanding problem on the theoretical and literature and art fronts is the propagation of humanitarianism and the theory of alienation. Some people enthusiastically write about life's dark and gray side and things that distort reality. On this question, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pinpointed: These people vigorously preach the bourgeois theory of human nature an individual striving, holding that under socialist conditions people's aspirations should be the main theme of creation. Certain works also preach sex and religion. There is an unhealthy trend in literature and art circles to look for money in everything. They commercialize spiritual products. It is essential to analyze the crucial points and true nature of this problem. Marxists must step out and speak up. Communist party members must stand in the forefront of the struggle.

On the question of alienation, Comrade Yin Fatang said: Marx used this concept in his early period, but he never said that alienation in socialism exists. In "Capital," he applied the concept of alienation to explain certain social phenomena; he certainly did not apply it to methodology. Alienation is not a central tenet of Marxism.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: The influence of theoretical problems is very great. They always exert a subtle influence on people. They must therefore arouse a high degree of attention on all fronts, especially the ideological front.

In connection with the actual situation in Xizang, Comrade Yin Fatang said: We have scored great achievements on the ideological front, and the main current is good. Good works have appeared. However, there are also serious problems. The problems that exist in the whole country are also present in Xizang in varying degrees as well as some special problems not in the country as a whole. Our tasks of eliminating spiritual pollution are very heavy. Although Xizang is remote from the interior, with poor communications, spiritual pollution cannot be kept out by lofty mountains and great rivers. Xizang is certainly not a haven of peace.

We have bourgeois ideology and also moribund feudal-class ideology here. There are also our own indigenous products. In short, things in every aspect exist here. We must seriously study the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and talk about the problems that exist here.

Comrade Yin Fatang seriously pointed out: At present there is a strange phenomenon of a revival of backward and decadent and even reactionary things. Old things are running rampant. There are more and more activities of feudal superstition. These things do very serious harm to people's souls, and especially to young people. They are extremely unhelpful for building a united, rich, and civilized new socialist Xizang. The masses have freedom of religious belief, and we guarantee this freedom. However, we will absolutely not allow the spread of feudal superstitions and illegal religious activities that do not observe the Constitution or abide by the spirit of the relevant central documents.

In conclusion, Comrade Yin Fatang gave the following five views on how to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution:

1. In connection with studying the relevant central documents, we should spend a concentrated period of time in studying instructions of leading central comrades on eliminating spiritual pollution. Through study and discussion, we should appreciate their spiritual essence, clear away confusion, unify our thinking and bring it into line with the four basic principles and the principle of serving two things. We must guard against spiritual pollution, refrain from spreading it, and be bold in waging struggle against activities creating and spreading it.
2. We should investigate and analyze the situation on the region's ideological front and take stock of articles, works, education, and performances that cause spiritual pollution, in particular, pornographic video and audiotapes, books, and so on.
3. The main method for solving ideological confusion and eliminating spiritual pollution is, as before, to launch criticism and self-criticism. It is also necessary to improve the quality of criticism. Every party-member cadre must conduct profound self-criticism. At present, the main trend on the ideological front is rightism, and weakness and laxity in leadership. We must make great efforts in this respect. When launching ideological struggle, we must continue to guard against leftist errors and avoid carrying out oversimplified, crude, and excessive criticism and the method of waging savage struggle and dealing merciless blows.
4. We must discover and promote good comrades who correctly publicize the line, principles, and policies of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, and resist spiritual pollution. The theoretical ranks must produce some weighty articles that provide guidance in criticism. It is also necessary to follow the correct orientation in creating a number of good works and good performances to support the upright and eliminate the evil, and encourage the people to work hard to build a united, rich and civilized new socialist Xizang.
5. We must vigorously strengthen party leadership over the ideological front. In the past we did not pay enough attention to the problems appearing on the ideological, theoretical, literature and art and other sectors, and failed to effectively resist spiritual pollution. In the future we must strive to overcome and avoid the tendency to neglect political work because of immersion in economic and other work. The tasks of eliminating spiritual pollution in Xizang are all the heavier and more difficult. We must prepare to devote much effort to ensuring that our ideology and culture will flourish and prosper still more.

Dan Zeng, a responsible comrade of the regional CPC Committee, attended the rally. Also present were party-member cadres from the regional Federation of Trade Unions, CYL Committee, and Federation of Women, responsible persons of political departments of regional organs, the Political Department of Xizang Military District, and comrades concerned from Lhasa City.

In the evening, the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee immediately convened a meeting of responsible persons of units and departments on the ideological front to make specific arrangements for studying and implementing the relevant central instructions and the mobilization report of Comrade Yin Fatang, and actively launch the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution.

#### YUNNAN STEPS UP FOREIGN CAPITAL UTILIZATION

HK310240 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Summary] The provincial work conference on the utilization of foreign capital, held from 13 to 19 October, pointed out that the guiding ideology for developing Yunnan's economy consists in emancipating thinking, having the courage to explore, giving full play to our strong points, choosing and importing what is good, doing what we are capable of, and laying stress on practical results. The conference relayed the spirit of the national conference on the utilization of foreign capital and that of the relevant documents. Governor Pu Chaozhu and Vice Governor Zhu Kui delivered speeches at the conference.

The conference pointed out that Yunnan has just taken the first step in utilizing foreign capital and that it is necessary to improve our understanding of the importance of its utilization in Yunnan's economic development and to make our guiding ideology clear and definite.

The conference further pointed out that Yunnan's rich natural resources are awaiting exploitation, that if we can earnestly implement the above guiding ideology under the guidance of

guidance of state plans we can create a new situation in utilizing foreign capital, and that it is necessary to choose projects and make thorough preparations because this is the key to its successful utilization. In the past, our thinking was extremely confined and we had no unified plan for the whole province. All localities should devote efforts to making preparations and to choosing projects. All localities and departments concerned should emancipate thinking, make preparations for the feasible projects, strengthen leadership, and cooperate with each other. Governments at all levels and the departments in charge of the work should not forward tentative plans and all localities should have one comrade in charge of the work.

At the conference, the provincial Economic Commissions and the provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Office jointly put forward a plan on the utilization of foreign capital by the province and proposed some projects.

#### GUIZHOU PREPARES FOR FINANCIAL INSPECTION

HK030308 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Yesterday morning, the provincial people's government held a conference of responsible comrades from various departments, offices, commissions, and bureaus on making preparations for the overall financial inspection. At the conference, the responsible comrade of the provincial finance office relayed the spirit of the circular issued by the State Council not long ago on its decision to carry out a nationwide financial inspection, and the provincial people's government's opinions on how to implement the circular's spirit.

At the conference, Vice Governor Zhang Yuhuan made a speech in which he further emphasized the great significance of the overall financial inspection and called on all comrades present, after their return to their posts, to do a good job in mobilizing the people to play an active part in the overall financial inspection, and to earnestly handle each case of financial discipline violation and make a success of the overall financial inspection.

#### GUIZHOU USES MILITARY TECHNOLOGY FOR CIVIL USE

HK020958 Guizhou Guiyang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The departments of the provincial national defense industry and affiliated organizations have seriously implemented the principle of integrating military technology with civil use and have vigorously organized its shift. They have brought the advantages of the war industry into play and made a gratifying step toward serving key state projects, technological transformation of the local industries, the market of light industrial products, and people's livelihood.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the leadership of the provincial government and vigorously pushed forward and assisted by the State Economic Commission and the State Planning Commission, the departments of the provincial national defense industry and affiliated organizations have vigorously readjusted their product mix and constantly developed the production of products for civil use. The proportion of products for civil use in the national defense industry increased from 5 percent in 1979 to 26 percent in 1982. The total taxes in the 3 years was 15 million yuan. From January to September this year, the range of products for civil use was developed to some 500 kinds of more than 10 types, including light industrial products, foodstuffs, articles used in culture and education, broadcasting and television products, electronic accessories, instruments, meters, medical and public health apparatuses, chemical products, machinery, and electrical appliances. Four items won provincial prizes for scientific and technological achievements. For superior quality, 5 items won state prizes, 17 items won provincial prizes, and 16 items won ministry prizes.

In serving key projects, the Guizhou Administrative Bureau of the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry has entered into 800 agreements with the Guizhou aluminum plant for production of airtight articles. The Guizhou Administrative Bureau of the Ministry of Electronics Industry has undertaken the work of building the Guiyang-Zunyi microwave communications project. The provincial [words indistinct] bureau has provided many products and technological assistance in energy resources for key state projects. The departments of the war industry have vigorously conducted investigation and study and provided assistance in the project of the (Tiangongqiao) hydroelectric power station and in the project of the Guiyang-Kunming electric railroad.

In serving technological transformation of our province's local industries, the departments of the provincial national defense industry and affiliated organizations have kept ties with 10 local factories and have now signed 6 technological and economic contracts. In serving our provinces' market of light industrial products and people's livelihoods, the departments of the provincial war industry and affiliated organizations have provided and installed foodstuff machinery, cigarette machinery, printing machinery, microwave [words indistinct] devices; beer can production machinery, leather shoe-drying machinery, matches, and broadcast transmitters for localities. They have contributed toward people's livelihood in the province.



HEBEI MAKES PROGRESS IN REDUCING ENTERPRISE LOSSES

HK310405 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 83 p 1

[Report by Tian Lanqing: "The Matou Aluminium Plant and Eight Other Enterprises Incurring Heavy Losses Have Cast Off Their Deficit Labels"]

[Text] There is good news on work to reduce losses and increase profits in enterprises throughout the province. Up to the end of September, losses were turned into profits in the Matou aluminium plant, the Baoding City No 2 machine building factory, the Baoding City heavy electromechanical factory, the Handan City iron works, the Shulu county fur factory, the Xingtang County chemical fertilizer plant, the Baoding prefectural car factory, and the Cangxian County chemical fertilizer plant, eight in all. They have cast off their deficit labels and are beginning to make contributions to the country.

On 2 September this year, on behalf of enterprises incurring heavy losses on the industrial and communications front, some departments and bureaus directly affiliated with the provincial government and some responsible persons of cities and counties jointly submitted a written vow to the provincial government declaring that they would turn losses into profits within a limited period of time. Subsequently, the province's industrial departments at various levels and prefectures and cities drew up plans for turning losses into profits within these 2 years. In line with the provincial method, all enterprises incurring losses submitted written vows to the responsible departments, prefectural and city governments, expressing their determination to turn losses into profits within these 2 years. As of the end of September, the number of enterprises incurring losses was reduced from 589 in the corresponding period last year to 381, a drop of 208. The volume of losses was reduced from 98.1 million yuan to 63.28 million yuan, a drop of 34.82 million yuan, which accounts for 35.5 percent. Originally, five enterprises affiliated to the provincial metallurgical department incurred losses. Now only two do. The department will do its best to cast off losses next year.

Based on the work of casting off small losses in enterprises, the province's industrial departments at various levels, prefectures and cities throughout the province have attached great importance to reducing serious losses and increasing profits in 75 enterprises. They helped these enterprises solve reducing serious losses and increasing profits and were determined to carry the work through to the end. In September, 43 of the 75 enterprises succeeded in turning losses into profits. In particular, enterprises with "long-standing problems" began to take on a new look. One example is the Shijiazhuang tractor factory, a medium-sized enterprise which has more than 4,500 staff members and workers. Recently, the provincial machine building and electronics department helped the factory reorganize and rectify the leading body. In line with the new situation in the rural areas, in which the economic responsibility system is being implemented, the factory has readjusted its product structure. Besides producing Iron Ox brand type-55 tractors, it also manufactures Hebei brand type-12 tractors. In September, it netted a profit of more than 95,000 yuan. Another example is the Handan City ball bearing factory, an enterprise which incurred losses for many years. Since the latter half of this year, because the factory has paid close attention to "turning losses into profits," it has gained profits for several successive months.

HEBEI READJUSTS LITERARY, ART PUBLICATIONS

HK010830 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 83 p 1

[Report by An Mengji: "Hebei Further Readjusts Its Literary and Art Publications"]

[Text] Hebei Province has already merged three provincial literary publications into one. Recently, it readjusted the literary and art publications of organizations directly under provincial jurisdiction and the prefectural and city publications. The number of publications has been reduced by 6, from 21 to 15.

Journals that have ceased publication are: TANGSHAN WENYI, published by Tangshan City; YANYE, published by Langfang Prefecture; YANGSHAN and GUOFENG, a journal of poetry, published by Chengdu Prefecture; XIAOTUO HE BAN, published by Shijiazhuang Prefecture; and HUASHAN, published by Baoding Prefecture. In addition, the nature of four journals published by the organizations directly under the provincial jurisdiction has been changed.

In reducing and readjusting its literary and art publications, the province has paid attention both to the problem of the excessively large number of literary and art publications in the province that overlapped in content, were of poor quality, and required subsidies from provincial finance, and to the development of the literary and art undertaking and the rational layout of the province's publications.

The Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee has clearly called on all the editorial offices of remaining publications to strengthen their party organizations and ideological and political work. They should appoint chief editors and cadres to their leading groups who satisfy the requirements for the "four modernizations" of cadres. They must uphold the banner of socialist literature and art, strive to improve the quality and give their publications a special flavor, give play to the role of their publications in developing socialist spiritual civilization and carrying out education in patriotism, and make contributions in "filling people with enthusiasm to make Hebei prosperous." The department also called on all the publications to reduce deficits year by year and to manage to assume sole responsibility for their surplus and deficits.

The plan for this readjustment of literary and art publications was formulated after soliciting the opinions of all circles and after repeated study. Therefore, it has been carried out relatively smoothly.

BEIJING LITERATI BACK DRIVE AGAINST SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

OW010845 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0240 GMT 30 Oct 83

[By reporter Zhu Shuxin]

[Text] Beijing, Oct 30 (XINHUA) -- The party Central Committee's policy decision to eliminate spiritual pollution has received resolute support from large numbers of party member-literary and art workers in Beijing. They have pledged to stand in the forefront of the struggle to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution.

Party member-teachers of the Chinese People's University, keeping in mind the reality in literature and art, have conscientiously studied the expositions on the ideological and cultural front in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." While affirming the vigorous development of literary and art work and the gratifying achievements in this regard, they have analyzed and criticized the existing problems and erroneous tendencies in literary and art circles.

They have pointed out: Because some comrades in literary and art circles have deviated from the four cardinal principles, the tendency of bourgeois liberalization has occurred in literary and art creation and theoretical research. As a result, they have published some works and put forward some literary propositions with serious erroneous tendencies. These works and views have caused spiritual pollution in literary and art circles and among a large number of readers. We must actively and conscientiously criticize such spiritual pollution in literature and art under the guidance of the party Central Committee's policy decision.

Writer Liu Shaotang said: Ours is socialist literature and art; we must adhere to the socialist orientation and road and hold higher the banner of socialist literature and art. Under no circumstances must we spread spiritual pollution. Writer Cong Weixi said: As engineers of the human soul, we literary and art workers have the sacred duty to educate the masses of people in patriotism, collectivism, and communism. With a strong sense of responsibility and the courage as members of the Communist Party, we must stand in the forefront, earnestly practice what we advocate, set an example, and play an exemplary vanguard role in eliminating spiritual pollution in literature and art.

Writer Yang Mo and poet Li Xueao emphatically pointed out: We must not treat lightly spiritual pollution in literature and art and let it go unchecked. We must bravely criticize and actively struggle against it and hold ourselves responsible to the party, the people, and our posterity. Writer Wang Jia held that in eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front, the major task now is to oppose rightist deviations and the erroneous ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. We must conscientiously study Comrade Mao Zedong's brilliant work "Combat Liberalism" and vigorously carry out criticism and self-criticism.

Zhou Yanru and Su Yu, responsible persons of the BEIJING WENXUE [BEIJING LITERATURE] and SHIYUE [OCTOBER] editorial departments, said: As editors of literary journals, we bear heavy responsibility in resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution in literature and art. We editors must uphold principles, raise our standards, and study harder. They also suggested that literary journals give more space to literary and art criticism, make such criticism themselves, and do research in the theory of literature and art.

In criticizing spiritual pollution in literary and art circles, movie actor Zhao Ziyue said: After becoming well-known, some actors capitalize on their "fame" to seek personal gain. Thus, phenomenon such as seeking personal gains by taking advantage of one's "fame," putting on unhealthy shows, and selling out the soul of art are occurring. The party Central Committee's policy decision to eliminate spiritual pollution is like a timely rain. The good "rain" must not stop until it soaks the heart of every literary and art worker.

Chen Mo, secretary of the leading party group of the Beijing Municipal Federation of literary and art circles, and Song Xun, permanent secretary of the Federation Secretariat, pointed out: To implement the party Central Committee's policy decision on resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution in literature and art, it is necessary to effectively strengthen party leadership and to do ideological and political work well. Leaders at various levels on the literary and art front must strengthen their party spirit, fully understand and implement the party Central Committee's policy decision, and resolutely overcome a state of weakness and laxness in leadership over literature and art.

BEIJING TEACHERS, SCIENTISTS TO REESTABLISH TRADE UNION

OW301431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- The 250,000 professors, school teachers and scientists in Beijing will reestablish the Education Workers Trade Union which has been suspended for more than a decade.

Sun Jun, chief of the preparatory committee for reestablishing the union, said today that the congress of the city's education workers trade union will be held in December and deputies to the congress have already been elected in most of the universities, colleges, schools and research institutions. Beijing has 70 universities and colleges with 85,000 staff members, 5,459 high and primary schools with 130,000 and dozens of research institutions with about 40,000 employees. All are eligible for trade union membership, Sun said. Beijing had a very active education workers union in the 1950s and early 1960s. However, during the 1966-1976 "Cultural Revolution," Sun explained, professors, teachers and scientists were branded as bourgeois and union activities were suspended.

In 1978, Deng Xiaoping, then vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, stated that intellectuals belong to the working class. After this local unions were reactivated in most of Beijing's educational institutions. Sun said that by the end of last year, more than 1,800 local trade unions had been set up, taking in 241,000 education workers, or 95.3 percent of the city's total employees in universities, schools and research institutions.

When the municipal union is reestablished, Sun said, it will try to improve the system of workers' congresses at educational institutions, and safeguard the rights of its members. These workers' congresses have the right to examine the reports of university presidents, school principals and institution directors, and can discuss and decide on such things as wage increases and housing allocation, and supervise leadership, Sun said. In the past two years, several colleges in Beijing have elected faculty deans through secret ballot of the workers' congresses. If this proves successful, Sun said, the practice may be introduced to other institutions. Last summer, Sun said, local unions arranged for tens of thousands of professors and teachers to spend their holidays at union expense in Beidaihe, Chengde, and Qingdao, the best summer resorts in China. "When the municipal education workers' union is fully functional," Sun said, "We'll do more to defend the rights and interests of the education workers."



SHANXI COMMENTARY ON WORK OF LOCAL OPERA TROUPES

HK020924 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Station Commentary: "It Is Necessary to Bear Firmly in Mind the Purpose of Serving the People"]

[Text] The Huguan County Yangko [a popular rural folk dance] opera troupe carries forward the tradition of peasant opera troupes, goes down to the rural areas to perform for the masses, and conscientiously combats spiritual pollution. We should earnestly study its experience.

In recent years, on the literary and artistic fronts as well as on all other fronts, a gratifying situation has emerged. Most opera troupes have made positive contributions to building socialist spiritual civilization. However, many opera troupes have forgotten the basic principle that literature and art should serve socialism and the people. The tendencies of bourgeois liberalization and regarding all things as commodities have emerged. The troupes avert their eyes from the rural areas. They are willing to perform in the cities but are unwilling to serve the masses of peasants by performing in the rural areas. Some propose the idea of breaking away from the party's leadership and regard the criticism based on facts and conducted by party organizations as bludgeoning. This gravely jeopardizes our efforts to build socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics and our adherence to the four cardinal principles. This is absolutely impermissible.

We hope that opera troupes from various areas will be like the Huguan County Yanko opera troupe in earnestly studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. At present, it is especially necessary, under the leadership of party organizations, to study earnestly the relevant expositions included in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," review and inspect their work in recent years, carry out criticism and self-criticism, and resolutely combat spiritual pollution in order to turn our opera troupes into troupes the people really like.

SHANXI PUBLICIZES CURRENT ENERGY-SAVING DRIVE

HK020928 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Not long ago, the provincial economic commission, planning commission, scientific and technological association, radio and television office, cultural office, and general trade union transmitted to the whole province a circular jointly issued by six units, including the State Economic Commission, on coordinating the Fifth National Energy-Saving Month Drive with a publicity drive.

The circular jointly issued by the State Economic Commission and other units says: The Fifth National Energy-Saving Month Drive is to be launched in November this year. In the energy-saving month, all departments should closely cooperate with each other and, by using all appropriate tools and means, comprehensively launch a publicity drive featuring economy in the utilization of energy resources.

The provincial Economic Commission and other units called on all the prefectures and cities of the province to combine the actual conditions of the prefectures, cities, and departments with the earnest implementation of the circular jointly issued by the State Economic Commission and other units on coordinating the Fifth National Energy-Saving Month Drive with a publicity drive, to give wide publicity to the energy-saving drive, to mobilize the radios, press circles, televisions, motion pictures, schools, public utilities, and enterprises, in light of the characteristics of the prefectures, cities, and industries, to run lecture courses on saving energy, disseminate knowledge on saving energy, publicize economy in energy use as we publicized family planning and afforestation, enable the people to better understand the urgent need to save energy, and heighten their sense of responsibility to make efforts to save energy the conscientious effort of all prefectures, departments, units, and citizens.

SHANXI LEADERS ATTEND FILM-SHOOTING CEREMONY

HK281245 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Summary] The feature film ("Zhangguan Dianshuai"), which has been produced and is being performed by Taiyuan City dramatic workers, began shooting on 27 October. Leading comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, the Taiyuan City CPC Committee, and provincial organs, including Li Ligong, Zhang Changzhen, Zhang Weiqing, (Zhao Yun), (Zhang Yuquan), (Wang Jiangong), (Lu Wenbo), and (Dong Yu), leading comrades of provincial and city relevant departments, such as propaganda and cultural departments, trade unions, and CYL; and comrades of the Xian Film Studio and the Zhang Guan Dian Shuai shooting group of the Taiyuan City experimental dramatic troupe, attended the filmshooting ceremony at the Wenchang Palace where a scene is being shot on location.

"Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, fervently encouraged all of them to make concerted efforts to shoot the film well and to make new contributions toward building socialist spiritual civilization. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, he expressed thanks to the comrades of the Xian Film Studio and relevant units." Wang Jiangong, secretary of a district CPC Committee, also spoke at the ceremony.

While preparations for shooting the film were being made, Ma Wenrui, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, showed warm concern for and supported the shooting work.

Lu Wenbo, deputy secretary of the city CPC Committee, spoke at the shooting ceremony. He hoped that all performers and workers of the film would be united, adhere to the socialist orientation, resist the bourgeois liberalization tendency, eliminate spiritual contamination, and shoot the film well.

JILIN TELEPHONE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES LEGAL SYSTEM

SK300433 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the provincial CPC Committee and government held a telephone conference to devise plans for carrying out activities in November to publicize the legal system for protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children. Attending the conference were leaders of various prefectural, city, autonomous prefectural, county and district CPC Committees and governments and responsible comrades of various provincial-level departments, committees, offices and bureaus. Deputy Governor Huo Mingguang presided over the conference. Liu Jingzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke.

At the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Liu Jingzhi said: After the convocation of this telephone conference, all localities must devise feasible plans for carrying out measures in line with the guidelines of this conference and of the joint circular issued by 10 units including the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Political and Legal Commission, the provincial Women's Federation and the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, and in accordance with the actual situation in each specific unit. At the end of the propaganda month, efforts must be made to conscientiously sum up experience, submit written reports to the next higher body and make sustained efforts to regularly carry out work on protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children.

JILIN BLOCKS WESTERN LITERARY INFLUENCE

SK310714 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Wang Weiqin), the first annual meeting of the provincial foreign literature research society concluded in Yangji City on 29 October.

The meeting pointed out that the current situation prevailing in units on the ideological, theoretical, and literary and art fronts is good and their achievements are important. However, serious ideological and theoretical chaos has actually arisen in these fronts. Some comrades totally affirm the modern Western literary school without any analysis and contend that our country's literary and art development should follow the way of the modern Western school. They preach that the highest task for developing arts is to conduct self-expression, resulting in the erroneous theory of socialist alienation. They also preach that literature and art should be based on the main theme of the so-called socialist alienation. It is imperative to conduct strict criticism of these fallacies and to stop them in an effective way.

The conference held this preaching about the so-called socialist alienation existing in the socialist society is not the viewpoint of Marxism. As for modern Western literature, we should by no means or indiscriminately have the greatest esteem for it like a swarm of bees. Conversely, we should earnestly analyze, discriminate, and criticize it in line with the Marxist viewpoint. Otherwise, we will certainly mix up the distinction between socialist and bourgeois literature and art. The advocacy of following the modern Western literary school in China runs counter to the essence of socialist literature and art, to the party's policies on literature and art, and also to the people's desire.

Comrades attending the annual meeting of the provincial foreign literature research society held a discussion in which they unanimously held that personnel in charge of foreign literature research should take greater responsibility in launching the struggle against spiritual pollution.

They pledged to resolutely respond to the call issued by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to take the lead in eliminating bourgeois spiritual pollution and building socialist spiritual civilization, to hold high the banner of Marxism and socialism, to uphold the four basic principles, to better assume the heavy responsibility imposed on them by the age and working class, and to better study imported foreign culture to guide the people to correctly criticize and to be discriminating about Western literature and to make a still greater contribution to developing socialist literature and arts and building socialist spiritual civilization.

#### QIANG XIAOCHU, OTHERS VISIT JILIN SALE EXHIBITION

SK010253 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] After a 12-day transaction, the provincial sale exhibition of results and projects turned out by the scientific and technological research units across the province successfully concluded today.

During the exhibition, leading comrades, including Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, and Zhao Xiu, paid a visit. The exhibition included salable scientific and technological results and materials concerning specialized technicians who are available for employment or entering a bid to tackle technical difficulties. There were 756 scientific and technological results and projects put into trade talks during the sale exhibition, 394 projects considered as acceptable by customers, and 48 projects put into trade agreements. The exhibition also offered advisory information for 120 scientific and technological inquiries. Visitors to the exhibition totalled about 15,000 persons.

The sale exhibition presented 186 scientific research results, of which 66 results were sold and 32 results were put into trade agreements through a talk. The total sale of the first provincial exhibition reached 500,000 yuan. During the exhibition, scientific research results turned out by the higher educational institutions were well received by customers.

#### HEILONGJIANG CALLS PETROLEUM MARKET CHAOTIC

SK021026 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] The provincial People's Government recently approved and transmitted a report of the provincial Commercial Department and the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau on strengthening control over the petroleum market, and urged all localities to strengthen petroleum market control and adhere to the policy of state monopoly in the purchase and distribution of petroleum products.

Since the beginning of this year, a chaotic situation has appeared in the province's petroleum market. In particular after selling high-priced gasoline and diesel oil, many oil refineries, in violation of the state stipulations and price policy, have sold refined oil on markets and some nonbusiness units have also sold petroleum and refined oil without permission, thus undermining the unified control over the petroleum market and damaging the interests of the state and the masses.

The approved and transmitted report reiterates the policy of state monopoly in the purchasing, marketing and fixed-quota distribution of petroleum products. Any units or individuals who illegally do petroleum business must be resolutely dealt with. All oil-consuming units are urged to conscientiously implement the policy of unified distribution of petroleum and check unhealthy trends, such as backdoor deals. Oil refineries' ill practices of purchasing and marketing petroleum and bartering oil for other products must be resolutely stopped.



Parity-price finished oil should be sold in strict accordance with the state-fixed price, and no departments are permitted to add expenses to the price or increase the price in disguise. Small oil refineries run by counties, communes and brigades, and the army should be immediately closed or suspended according to regulations, because they are not covered by the state distribution plan; their equipment is outmoded, simple, and crude; their technology is backward; and their product quality is low.

#### HEILONGJIANG CLOSES ENERGY-WASTING FACTORIES

OWO21342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Heilongjiang Province ordered 23 factories to stop production because they were wasting energy, today's ECONOMIC DAILY reports. The province has also cut energy supplies to 12 factories by five percent, issued warnings to 13 other factories and stopped the bonuses for directors and deputy directors of nine factories. Included among the factories shut down are the Harbin Heavy Machinery Plant, the Jidong Liquor Distillery and the Harbin Spun Silk Mill. According to the newspaper, they had ignored repeated warnings to conserve energy and persisted in above-quota energy consumption.

The announcement of the crack down came at the start of China's fifth annual national energy conservation month. Vice-Premier Li Peng made a TV address to open the conservation drive. A commentator's article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY also calls for energy conservation and criticizes some units which have done little to save energy. At the same time, the paper reports that Sichuan has saved 1.54 million tons of standard coal in the first nine months of this year. The paper recommends energy saving measures, including the quota system, installation of meters, improved management and building energy saving projects.

#### PENG ZHEN WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR MARTYRS' MEMORIAL HALL

SK020923 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] On 10 October, Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, wrote an inscription to mark the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Northeast Martyrs Memorial Hall.

During the northeast China liberation war period, Comrade Peng Zhen was the first to come to Shenyang. He organized the Northeast China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and once served as secretary of the bureau.

His inscription reads: Inherit and carry forward the heroic fighting spirit of the revolutionary martyrs and build a modern, prosperous and powerful socialist New China.

QINGHAI CPC HOLDS ENLARGED MEETING ON RECTIFICATION

HK020921 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee from 27-29 October to conscientiously relay and study the CPC Central Committee's resolution on party rectification and the important speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and to discuss and study the questions of how we are to resolutely implement the CPC Central Committee's resolution on party rectification and eliminate spiritual pollution. The participants in the meeting unanimously expressed their firm support for the CPC Central Committee's resolution on party rectification and the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun and for the CPC Central Committee's wise policy decision on preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution on our ideological front. They made up their minds to conscientiously study and resolutely and creatively implement the CPC Central Committee's resolution on party rectification, to strive to do a good job of party rectification throughout the province, to firmly overcome weakness and slackness in our leadership and to effectively prevent and eliminate various kinds of spiritual pollution on our ideological front.

In light of reality in the province, the meeting studied and discussed the question of how to carry out party rectification. The meeting was of the opinion that the analysis of the situation in our party in the CPC Central Committee's resolution entirely conforms to reality in Qinghai. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party organizations at all levels in our province have done much work in the areas of implementing the line, principles, and policies formulated since the session, in bringing order out of chaos, in effecting the shifting of the focus of our work, in restoring and carrying on the party's fine traditions and work style and in strengthening the party's ideology and organization. In the main, party organizations at all levels, and the ranks of party members throughout the province, are good and healthy. However, we have not been able to carry out in time an all-round and conscientious rectification to overcome many unhealthy practices that have emerged in our party. At present there is indeed a problem of impurity in thinking, work style, and organization in party organizations at all levels and the ranks of party members throughout the province. This problem is quite serious in some areas. If we fail to change radically this state of affairs, we will not be able to lead the people of all nationalities throughout the province to carry out the great struggle for developing and building Qinghai. Therefore, we must resolutely and effectively carry out the rectification.

The meeting studied and discussed the question of how to carry out party rectification by stages and in groups, and a few major aspects of our work at present. The meeting called on party organizations at all levels to further relay and study the spirit of the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and make satisfactory preparations for party rectification.

The meeting discussed the question of strengthening the party's leadership over the ideological front and preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution. The meeting held that there is also the problem of spiritual pollution on our province's ideological front. In our theoretical field there have indeed been a small number of people who have pandered to, and spread a few erroneous theses and viewpoints that run counter to the basic principles of Marxism and to the four basic principles, and which have had an evil impact on the masses of people.

In our literary and art field there have been various degrees of the bourgeois liberalization trend. Some people use their unhealthy thoughts and works to spread their doubts about the party and socialism. They even doubt the correctness of the slogan of literature and art serving the people. Therefore we should resolutely eliminate the spiritual pollution in our ideological front while carrying out party rectification.

The meeting called on party organizations at all levels, especially the departments on the ideological front, to overcome conscientiously weakness and slackness in exercising their leadership, to put forth on the basis of ascertaining the situation through investigation measures to strengthen ideological and political work, to fully mobilize the broad ranks of party members and masses of people to develop active ideological struggle, and consciously to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution in order to ensure that our country and party forever develop along the path of socialism.

#### ZHAO HAIFENG ATTENDS QINGHAI TEACHERS MEETING

HK020910 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the provincial meeting of representatives from advanced units and individuals on the educational front opened at the auditorium of the provincial People's Government. Zhao Haifeng, Huang Jingbo, Zhaxi Wangxu, Huanjie Cailang and other provincial party and government leading comrades attended the meeting. A total of 326 representatives attended this meeting, which will continue for 3 days. Of these, 53 are representatives of advanced units and 273 are advanced individuals. Among the representatives there are teachers of institutions of higher education and middle and primary schools and administrative cadres in educational circles. A certain percentage of the representatives are women or are from minority nationalities.

This meeting will sum up and exchange experiences in developing our province's educational undertaking and in improving the quality of cadres, award the advanced, and study the measures that are really feasible for opening up new prospects for our province's educational work.

Amid the enthusiastic beating of drums and playing music, a young pioneer addressed the meeting on behalf of the pioneers in Xining City. The provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial branch of the China Democratic League, the provincial Women's Federation and the provincial CYL Committee also sent people to address the meeting. Provincial Education Department Deputy Director (Zhaxi Gengzhou) gave an opening speech, and Vice Governor Banmadanzenge also spoke.

At the beginning of his speech, Banmadanzenge extended congratulations on behalf of the provincial government to the meeting and conveyed its sincere respect for the kind greetings to the comrades who are fighting hard on the province's educational front. He said that through this meeting, we should vigorously publicize the deeds of advanced teachers, popularize their experiences and give full play to their exemplary role. We should pay great attention to showing concern for and taking good care of them.

Banmadanzenge expressed hope that all the representatives will take part in the meeting in a conscientious and satisfactory manner. In their work in the future they should learn from the masses, from their colleagues, and from their students. He called on them to be on their guard against arrogance and rashness, to continuously forge ahead, and to make new contributions in opening up new prospects in our province's educational work.

XINJIANG FEDERATION HOLDS MEETING ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK020222 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 2 Nov 83

[Text] The party group of the regional Federation of Literature and Art held an enlarged meeting on 28 October to seriously study the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to fully discuss the question of eliminating spiritual pollution in the fields of theory, literature, and art.

The comrades unanimously held that Comrade Deng Xiaoping has a profound understanding of the situation and problems on the literature and art front, and has very timely grasp of them. Like throughout the entire country, a situation of unprecedented prosperity has appeared on the literature and art front in Xinjiang. However, there are also some bad tendencies. For instance some people propose that the further literature and art departs from politics the better. Some people do not want to come into contact with new socialist men, but instead enthusiastically write about so-called eternal themes such as love. In the creation of novels, songs, fine arts, and so forth there are tendencies to pursue the symbolism of the Western modernists, naturalism and so forth. In addition, some works enthusiastically preach religion. These tendencies have caused a certain degree of spiritual pollution.

The participants also said: Many leaders in the literature and art circles in Xinjiang are weak and lax. They dare not criticize the current problems of spiritual pollution because they are afraid of making leftist mistakes and of being isolated and surrounded and attacked by incorrect views.

The participants were greatly educated and encouraged by studying the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. They all said: This speech is the guiding ideology for us to do a good job in literature and art work in the future.

XINJIANG OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

HK310929 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] This afternoon, at the regional forum on industrial and communications work Comrade Zhang Sixue, member of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee, made a report, entitled "With Raising Economic Results as the Focus, Do a Good Job in All-Round Consolidation of Enterprises," demanding that all prefectures and departments take resolute and vigorous measures to speed up the consolidation of enterprises.

Comrade Zhang Sixue said: Since the beginning of this year the consolidation of enterprises in our region has completely developed from isolated points into a whole area. The number of enterprises in the industrial, communications, and machinery systems which have carried out consolidation has developed from 223 last year to the present 596. Through consolidation the outlook of the enterprises has undergone a new change and gratifying results have been achieved. By the beginning of October, 42 enterprises throughout the region had been checked and accepted as qualified and accounted for, 12.17 percent of the enterprises checked this year.

He said: At present the main problems which exist in our region's enterprises are that their foundation is poor, management is backward, the technological level is low, civilian production is poor, and economic results are low. In a word, the quality of enterprises is poor. In addition, consolidation work has developed unevenly and the consolidation of enterprises has not been carried out quickly.



In particular, the consolidation of the leading groups of enterprises has lagged behind other enterprise consolidation work.

Comrade Zhang Sixue emphatically pointed out: In order to speed up the consolidation of enterprises, it is necessary to seriously implement the guiding principle of raising economic results as the target, further doing a good job in all-round consolidation of enterprises, and improving the quality of enterprises, which was put forward by the national forum on industrial and communications work. It is essential to further correct the guiding ideology, take vigorous measures, and work hard and well to carry out all-round consolidation of enterprises.

Comrade Zhang Sixue said: In the course of all-round consolidation of enterprises, we must stress grasping work in six aspects:

1. We must correct the guiding ideology and do well in changing our way of thinking. Through consolidation, we must shift all work in enterprises onto the track of taking the raising of economic results as the focus.
2. It is necessary to firmly grasp changing the form of enterprises and raising the management level; that is, it is necessary to change the pure form of production in enterprises into the form of production and management. We must vigorously promote sales and service work and enhance the enterprises' competitive ability.
3. We must link the consolidation of enterprises with technological transformation to heighten the quality of enterprises. Through technological transformation, we must raise the enterprises' economic results.
4. It is essential to link the reform of organs with the consolidation of enterprises. Upper and lower levels must be consolidated simultaneously.
5. We must speed up the consolidation of leading groups and endeavor to improve their quality. At present, the readjustment and consolidation of the leading groups of enterprises in our region has lagged behind consolidation in other places throughout the country. We must effectively improve this.
6. It is imperative to strengthen ideological and political work, prevent and eliminate all kinds of spiritual pollution, and heighten the workers' political quality.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhang Sixue emphatically stated: Leaders at all levels must really strengthen leadership over the consolidation of enterprises, grasp all-round consolidation of enterprises firmly and well, and strive to achieve results to quickly change the outlook of our region's enterprises and ensure that their economic results can be raised constantly. We must contribute toward our region's four modernizations and toward the exploitation and building of Xinjiang.

#### XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK310557 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpts] A forum of responsible persons of prefectural, city, county, and directly-subordinate district People's Congress Standing Committees concluded in Urumqi yesterday afternoon after 6 days in session. The participants seriously studied relevant central and regional documents, summed up and exchanged experiences in the work of People's Congress Standing Committees, and studied and discussed problems in their work. Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Tomur Dawamat spoke at the meeting. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao and Government Chairman Ismail Amat attended the meeting and made important speeches.

Tomur Dawamat said in his speech: The People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels must persistently rely on party leadership, seriously implement the party's policies, and further strengthen the unity of nationalities. They must do their work with initiative, go deep into reality to investigate and study, and bring into full play their role as local organs of state power.

Comrade Wang Enmao stressed in his speech: The People's Congress Standing Committees must take the lead in upholding the four basic principles, the core of which is to uphold party leadership and the socialist road. They must oppose words and deeds that run counter to the four basic principles, capitalist ideological pollution, and bourgeois liberalization.

He said: The People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels must resolutely implement the state Constitution, laws, and decrees, and the region's local laws, uphold the people's democratic dictatorship, strengthen socialist democracy, and put the socialist legal system on a sound basis. At present they must fully support the struggle to crack down on serious economic and other crimes. He demanded that the People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels step up study, continually sum up experiences, and do their work still better.

Comrade Wang Enmao stressed: The party committees must care for the work of the People's Congress Standing Committees and strengthen leadership over them in order to enable them to work well.

Comrade Ismail Amat spoke on how the people's government should, in accordance with the Constitution and the law, respect the powers of the People's Congresses and their standing committees. The people's government at all levels must seriously execute the resolutions and decisions of the People's Congresses and their standing committees, spontaneously accept supervision by the People's Congresses and their standing committees, and take the initiative to make periodic reports on their work to the standing committees and listen to their views. They must do well in dealing with the views and suggestions of the people's deputies and ensure that all of them are handled properly.

#### GANSU CPC SECRETARY WRITES ON FORESTRY, HUSBANDRY

HK311154 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee: "Mobilize Thousands Upon Thousands of Households To Build Forestry and Animal Husbandry Bases"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his recent inspection tour of Gansu Province that our province must be turned into one of the biggest forestry and animal husbandry bases in China through 2 to 3 decades of hard work. He said that the forest acreage in the province must reach 150 million mu, and each household on the average must plant 10 mu of grass and 2 mu of forest, and raise 2 head of livestock and 10 head of sheep. If we are able to reach this goal, the forest acreage of the whole province will increase by more than 20 percent, which is twice the present level. Forestry output value must be increased to 30 billion yuan, which would be 1.7 times higher than the gross industrial and agricultural output value throughout the province last year. This figure will be much higher if the output value of the animal husbandry and agricultural and sideline product processing industry is included.

By that time, the ecological environment of the whole province will be changed into a virtuous cycle, the economy will prosper and develop, and the life of the people basically will be improved. This is the road pointed out to us by the CPC Central Committee. We must proceed from the specific conditions of our province, broaden our attention from farmland to the whole natural conditions across the province, fully mobilize the masses in a grass and tree planting campaign, develop animal husbandry, and transform nature so as to get rid of poverty and become prosperous in our effort to realize the requirements of the CPC Central Committee.

Practice over the past few years proves that in planting grass and trees and developing animal husbandry, we must rely on thousands upon thousands of households and every person. Therefore, in the remainder of this year, we must organize the people across the province to discuss the question of grass and tree planting and how to eliminate poverty and become prosperous and mobilize the enthusiasm of the people of various nationalities and various trades in planting grass and trees. In addition, it is also necessary to demand that trade unions at various levels, CYL organizations, women's associations, scientific associations, and various academic organizations take grass and tree planting as their key task and do a good job in publicizing this task and mobilizing the masses. It is demanded that propaganda departments compile a propaganda program on grass and tree planting so as to disseminate this task in a deep way among all the population throughout the province, while primary and secondary schools must include the work of grass and tree planting and animal husbandry in their teaching. Agricultural, animal husbandry, and forestry bureaus also must compile textbooks about grass and tree planting and seeds. Various organizations, factories, mines, and urban population must support rural areas in grass and tree planting. A provincial congress will be held at an appropriate time for advanced collectives and individuals in grass and tree planting so as to sum up experiences and commend the advanced.

In order to mobilize thousands upon thousands of households in grass and tree planting, it is particularly necessary to implement policy.

The current main problem affecting the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people in grass and tree planting is that there are no rights of possession, income and inheritance. We have demanded that these rights be handed down to the masses. That is to say, the grass and trees must belong to those who have planted them and their succeeding generations so as to encourage people to plant grass and trees in a big way. There should be no quantitative restriction for the peasants' households with technology and labor power to contract responsibility for barren hills and slopes. The barren hills and slopes around state-owned forests may also be contracted to peasants for grass and tree planting. State cadres and staff must be encouraged to plant grass and trees that will belong to themselves.

The situations of grass and tree planting in Gansu Province are now excellent. Following the announcements of Comrade Hu Yaobang's directives across the province, the CPC and government leading organs at various levels have been active in implementing these directives.

Youths and youngsters across the country have sent enormous amounts of grass and tree seeds to our province. We are confident that as long as the 19 million people of various nationalities across the province hold unified understanding, concentrate their will, and are bold in sparing no effort to exploit, Gansu Province without doubt will be turned into a province with a balanced ecological situation that abounds in grass, forests and livestock, and that has small industrial enterprises producing iron and steel, coal, chemical fertilizer, cement, and machinery. Once all this is realized, Gansu Province will become one of the best forestry and animal husbandry bases in the country.

GANSU ARMED POLICE RESISTING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK311236 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] The Gansu provincial Armed People's Police Force is guiding cadres and fighters in reading good books and singing revolutionary songs to enable them to love the motherland, be good examples, and consciously resist spiritual pollution.

Several years ago, due to the influence of unhealthy tendencies in society, some cadres and fighters of the police force wore mustaches and whiskers, sang unhealthy songs, were undisciplined, and some could not keep their minds on their work and wanted to be demobilized and return home at an early date. In view of such phenomena, the CPC Committee of the police force guided the cadres and fighters in reading good books and singing revolutionary songs and educated them in patriotic and communist ideology. Deputy Chief (Wang Danping), who is over 50, led a work team in going deep into basic-level police units in Gannan, Wudu, and Lingxia, and taught the cadres and fighters in these places to sing revolutionary songs and encouraged them to strike roots in the plateau and serve socialist construction.

Proceeding from China's modern history, China's revolutionary history, and the party's history, the No 2 transport group of the police force recommended reference books to its cadres and fighters and guided them in establishing the lofty idea of realizing the great goal of communism and in correcting the erroneous idea of working for money.

A police unit in the Lanzhou police force used the deeds of the "Good 8th Company on Nanjing Road" to carry out anticorrosion and antipollution education among its cadres and fighters to raise their consciousness. Recently the unit was cited as an advanced collective in the Lanzhou police force. Five persons were cited as advanced individuals and one person won a merit citation second class.



BEIJING COURT SENTENCES 'GANG OF FOUR' MEMBERS

HK030330 Hong Kong TA KUNG ) in Chinese 3 Nov 83 p 1

["Special Dispatch": "Beijing Court Sentences Qi Benyu and Chi Qun to 18-years' Imprisonment"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Nov -- The Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court opened a court session today to pass sentences on five members of the "gang of four" -- Qi Benyu, Chi Qun, Liu Qingtang, Zhao Dengcheng, and Xu Jinhe.

Under the direct command of Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, and Yao Wenyuan, Qi Benyu, former leader of the history group of HONGQI and member of the "Cultural Revolution" group of the CPC Central Committee during the "Cultural Revolution," took an active part in the criminal activities of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, engaged in counterrevolutionary publicity and instigation activities in a planned and organized way, stirred up and participated in the persecution of party and state leaders, maligned the leaders of the Ministry of Coal Industry and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and instigated and assembled crowds to engage in beating, smashing, and looting, which constituted the crimes of active participation in counterrevolutionary clique, of counterrevolutionary publicity and instigation, and of frame-up. In accordance with the law, he was sentenced to 18-years' imprisonment and the deprivation of political rights for 4 years.

Chi Qun, former deputy head of the Propaganda Section of the Political Department of a certain PLA unit and, during the "Cultural Revolution," secretary of the Qinghua University CPC Committee and chairman of the Qinghua University Revolutionary Committee, took an active part in the plot of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique to overthrow the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system. Under the direct command of Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, and Yao Wenyuan, he engaged in counterrevolutionary publicity and instigation activities and brought false charges against and persecuted party and state leaders, cadres, and the masses, which constituted the crimes of active participation in a counterrevolutionary clique and of counterrevolutionary publicity and instigation. In accordance with the law, he was sentenced to 18-years' imprisonment and the deprivation of political rights for 4 years.

Liu Qingtang, former deputy leader of the actors' and actresses' group of the ballet troupe under the Central Institute of Opera and Ballet and, during the "Cultural Revolution," deputy leader of the ballet troupe CPC nucleus group, secretary of the ballet troupe CPC Committee, and vice minister of culture, took an active part in the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and instigated people to overthrow party and state leaders and leading cadres at various levels, which constituted the crimes of participation in counterrevolutionary clique, of counterrevolutionary publicity and instigation, and of frame-up. In accordance with the law, he was sentenced to 17-years' imprisonment and the deprivation of political rights for 4 years.

The other two criminals, Zhao Dengcheng and Xu Jinhe, committed the crimes of plotting to overthrow the government and of frame-up during the "Cultural Revolution." Zhao Dengcheng, who served as a member of the leading group of the Ministry of Public Security, was sentenced to 15-years' imprisonment and the deprivation of political rights for 3 years; and Xu Jinhe was sentenced to 17-years' imprisonment and the deprivation of political for 4 years. Prior to this, in accordance with the stipulations of the criminal procedure law, the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court had held a public hearing on the five criminals.

HONG KONG WELCOMES QIAN QICHEN COMMENT ON TALKS

HK030038 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Nov 83 pp 1, 26

[Report by staff reporters']

[Excerpts] China is now willing to continue the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future even if a solution has not been reached by September next year. This contrasts with China's previous stand that it would make a "unilateral declaration" on the future of the territory if the Sino-British talks had not reached agreements by then. The new position was disclosed in a relatively oblique way by the vice-foreign minister in charge of Soviet affairs, Mr Qian Qichen, in a wide-ranging discussion with the head of the Japanese JIJI PRESS on Tuesday. Mr Qian told the Japanese visitor that Sino-British talks on the future on Hong Kong will continue until a viable outcome is ironed out, even if both sides have not reached a conclusion by September. The new position comes after a year in which the Chinese have adopted a tough stand, following the visit of the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in September last year.

Local political analysts and observers welcomed Tuesday's indication of a change of attitude by China, calling it another good sign that the talks are becoming more realistic, rather than insisting on vague principles and propaganda. The vice-chairman of the Hong Kong Belongers Association, Mr Sze Chusian, said Mr Qian's statement provides "an optimistic sign which fits nicely into the whole picture, indicating that something is really moving in the talks in technical details."

Mr Sze said the setting of a deadline "was only a strategy for the Chinese to pressure the British to get down to details." "It was apparent that there was a breakthrough in the latest round of talks in Peking and China felt this was the right time to soften its stand and not to insist on a deadline," he said.

Mr Chan King-cheung, spokesman for the New Hong Kong Society, a group of university graduates concerned about Hong Kong's future, welcomed the Chinese statement, which he called "a healthy sign that a viable solution can be worked out to the satisfaction of all concerned." "It is clear that both sides are now adopting a more realistic attitude towards the talks in a bid to solve all the technical details involved in the Hong Kong issue."

"It seems that China realised that it would be too inflexible if the talks are conducted under the pressure of a deadline. It's now clear that China's repeated announcement of a deadline on the talks was only a diplomatic strategy," he said.

ZHOU YANG'S 'HUMANITARIANISM' BEING CRITICIZED IN CPC

HK290506 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 29 Oct 83 p 5

["Special Dispatch From Beijing": "Beijing Criticizes Theory of Human Nature; Zhou Yang Proposal Gets Into Hot Water"]

[Text] On the eve of initiating the all-round party rectification of the CPC, a campaign of criticizing "spiritual pollution" has been launched, which involves many aspects; it is said that the core is criticism of the advocacy of the theory of human nature and humanitarianism. Zhou Yang got into hot water because of his advocacy of the theory of human nature. People here believe that this is to open the way for party rectification, and to make people mentally well prepared so as to win over the overwhelming majority of party members to preserve political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee.

In a recent internal party speech, Hu Qiaomu stressed: "On certain problems of basic principles and policies we must be at one with the CPC Central Committee. We should not let a hundred schools contend over our basic principles. If there are different views on basic party principles, they should be put forth through certain procedures to the CPC Central Committee. They should not be raised directly in our press, exceeding the bounds of such procedures." In a recent forum of nonparty members, Peng Zhen indicated that problems abound in ideological and theoretical circles, and literary and art circles, and there exists grave spiritual pollution. Communists are by no means permitted to go in for spiritual pollution; this is a question of principle. "The principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom and letting a hundred schools of thought contend is for the prosperity of the socialist cause, which is the premise. It is wrong for some people to misunderstand it as a principle of liberalism."

According to a person who is familiar with the inside story, Zhou Yang, who is well respected in China's literary and art circles today, has been criticized inside the party because he has openly put forth the issue of the theory of human nature and humanitarianism, and is regarded as having created "spiritual pollution." Nonetheless, he has so far insisted on his own views, making no concession.

Starting from the emphasis of treasuring talented people and attaching importance to the role of the intellectuals, Zhou Yang put forth the view that "it is necessary to expound the theory of human nature and humanitarianism with the scientific viewpoint of historical materialism, and they should not be opposed or depreciated without analysis" at a conference of some cadres of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles in September last year. His speech was published in RENMIN RIBAO in January this year, and censure was the result.

In observing the 100th anniversary of Marx's death, Zhou Yang published a long article entitled "A Survey on Certain Theoretical Problems Concerning Marxism" in RENMIN RIBAO on 16 March this year, the fourth section of which was specially devoted to expounding the "relationship between Marxism and humanitarianism." He said: "Humanitarianism and the theory of human nature related to it is an important theoretical question that concerns philosophy, ethics, sociology, literature and art, and so forth." Nevertheless, "in a considerably long period of time, we have criticized humanitarianism the same as revisionism, holding that humanitarianism is absolutely intolerable to Marxism. Such criticism has a large degree of onesidedness, and some of it is even erroneous. The criticism of the theory of human nature and humanitarianism on the part of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' developed to its highest point during the Cultural Revolution, creating grounds of public opinion for pursuing their savage and inhuman feudal fascism. The erroneous criticism of the theory of human nature and humanitarianism has brought serious affects in theory and practice. People are now in urgent need of restoring the dignity of mankind, and raising the value of mankind."

In a clear-cut manner Zhou Yang stated: "We should admit that Marxism is inclusive of humanitarianism." "It is my view that only Marxist humanitarianism will be able to truly overcome bourgeois humanitarianism."

This article caused a great disturbance. Zhou Yang was accused of neglecting the party spirit while stressing human nature. The CPC Central Propaganda Department gave instructions at that time the article was not to be reprinted in other newspapers and magazines, and that criticism should be organized.

A signed article carried in the last issue of HONGQI was precisely directed against Zhou Yang. The concluding part of the article said "Utopian communism and scientific communism are two different ideological systems. What they share in common is communist orientation, not humanitarianism. Marx's criticism of utopian communism is not primarily aimed at the methods it adopted but precisely at the humanitarianist principle based on historical idealism." Obviously, this is criticizing Zhou Yang without mentioning his name. People here forecast that criticism of the theory of human nature and humanitarianism will develop further, becoming the focus for eliminating "spiritual pollution."

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